PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 34,692.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY [illegible] P. M. 1909.				
10th Apl.	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	8000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	8000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	8000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	8000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	8000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	ORIANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay per Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return. Rs.
Port Said	440	704	358	572	320	496
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	495	748	374	561	352	528
Liverpool	578	838	498	770	439	649
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	606	990	517	793	463	704
	535	*1135	570	*920	439	809
Karachi	44	"	46	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 843 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Manchester	...	...	...	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 28	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 22	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

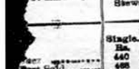
For full particulars apply to

Messrs ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	17th April.
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Bumeister	29th April.
K. ISER	2,800	Pohlenz	10th May.
? PRAESIDENT	3,900	Muhlenzer	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
? Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

34, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1909.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 12th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 8th Apr.	9 a.m.	Ostch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 9th Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. MADURA," 1,950 tons, 12th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, 1909,
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Bartiloni	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,588	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generali Italiani's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Morgen	22nd Apl, 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	31st May "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	14th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Twis	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	63 8	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Twis	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

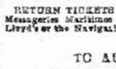
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Mazanzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 630	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets available ... months	" 900	" 575	
Two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 928; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1909.
LYDIA	6,000	G. Bello	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued,
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT;

No. 60 HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gilibabor	16th Apr 1909
KORBHER	6,493	A. Forsett	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,262	M. Dabovitch	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,760	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,586	B. Cobol	20th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	B. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE.....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Premiums	Endowment Assurance Payable at Death or at the end of 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 15	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	49 0	38 7	35
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	53 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	0
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE Received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

Ladies Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street,

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. S. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for various periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H WILSON,
Agent

BOMBAY GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Anung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changkung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Makden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hsai-lo	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Building,
Sassoon Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,
OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,
AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,
TURQUOISE, OPAL,
PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15.

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.

YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the lost nervous power of Sex, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any cause, will find in this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, insomnia, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial of the unprecedented trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and paroxysms of the blood, averseion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that smother and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Females of sedentary habits, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and languor. Price 11s., or four times power quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Smoky or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 1s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; unlike as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, these are unequalled. 1s. 9d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' FILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Warren De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations long frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and SICKLY SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and nocturnal nocturnal. Price 2s., post free from Mr. Lamprell, Medical Bookseller, 24 Pond Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Proprietor & Sole TREASURER & Co. (Ltd.), Bywells, Rowe's.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
ESTIMATED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab.	Delhi.	Penang.
Bangkok.	Galle.	Rangoon.
Batavia.	Hongkong.	Saigon.
Bombay.	Kandy.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore.
Colombo.	Madras.	Sourabaya.
Foochow.	Mandalay.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Melbourne.	Yokohama.
Ipoh.	Moulmein.	Zanzibar.
Kandy.	Penang.	Hamburg.
Kuala Lumpur.	Perak.	Lyons.
Madras.	Rangoon.	New York
Malacca.	Singapore.	Paris.
Medan, Deli (Bagan Tembakau).	Sourabaya.	Agents in Java.
Penang.	Tientsin.	Agents in Japan.
Perak.	Yokohama.	Agents in Manila.
Port Swettenham.	Zanzibar.	Agents in Siam.
Rangoon.	Hamburg.	Agents in Sumatra.
Saigon.	Lyons.	Agents in Sydney.
Shanghai.	Paris.	Agents in Yokohama.
Singapore.	Agents in Java.	Agents in Zanzibar.
Sourabaya.	Agents in Japan.	
Tientsin.	Agents in Manila.	
Yokohama.	Agents in Siam.	
Zanzibar.	Agents in Sumatra.	
Hamburg.	Agents in Sydney.	
Lyons.	Agents in Yokohama.	
New York	Agents in Zanzibar.	
Paris.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Cities and Towns throughout the world; buy and sell on Commission BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake every Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GEMIS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nuwara-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Knobkoe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

L

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees Five (Rs. 5), per Share, for the nine months ended 31st December, 1908, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1909, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P. M. (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 P.M.) to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day, on production of their Share Certificates.

BRADBURY BRADY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.'S
No. 5, CARBOLIC SOAP.

WHEREAS it havin come to the knowledge of Messrs. F. C. CALVERT and Co., the well-known Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, that certain unscrupulous dealers and Manufacturers of Soap in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, have been for some time past selling Carbolic Soap in Tablets bearing a Red, Black and White Label, with the Nos. 5 or 3 imprinted thereon and which Labels are an imitation of the well-known Label appearing on our clients No. 5 Carbolic Soap, NOTICE is hereby given that any person or firm found imitating our clients' said Label will be rigorously prosecuted.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Solicitors,
For Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
24, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1908.

To
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT and Co.,
Manchester.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for imitating the Label appearing on the Tablets of your well-known No. 5 Carbolic soap, I hereby express my unqualified regret and apologies for having imitated your said Label and I hereby undertake that I will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing thereon the Label complained of by you or any other Label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label. I further agree to the Labels complained of being removed and destroyed from the 845 boxes of soap seized under the Search Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the 24 packets of the said Labels seized as aforesaid.

You are at liberty to publish this apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours Obediently,
(Sd.) તૈયબઅલી મહમદઅલીની સહી,
i. e. TYBALLY MAHOMEDALLY,
carrying on business as Tyabally Mahomedally & Co.
at No. 29, Bhajipala Street.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Messrs F. C. CALVERT AND CO.

WE, the proprietors of J. JAGANI and Co., regret that we have been selling at our shop in Arthur Road, Soap in tablets (which came into our possession as Mortgagees of the Soap manufactured at the Bombay Soap Factory) which Tablets bear thereon Label which are an imitation of your well known label on Tablets of your No. 5 Carbolic Soap and we undertake that we will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap having thereon Labels similar to these complained of or being in any way an imitation of your said label and we agree to this undertaking being advertised in such manner as you may think fit.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1909.

(Sd.) મુલજીભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED.
(Sd.) જમાલભાઇ મહમદ,
i. e., JAMALBHAI MAHOMED.
(Sd.) કાસમભાઇ મહમદ, દરઝેન જમાળભાઇ,
i. e., CASSAMBHAI MAHOMED.
by the hand of Jamalbhai.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT Mfg. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1908, at the rate of Rs. 115 (one hundred and fifteen) per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after FRIDAY next, the 2nd April, 1909, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Horaby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to Shareholders, whose names stand this day on the Register of Shares on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, 1909, at 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Wednesday, the 7th April, 1909, to Wednesday, the 21st April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

VASSONJI AMULAK, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Vassonji Nathoo and Company, Chemists and Druggists.
K. MACKIE, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.
GANPATRAO SHREEKRISHNA, late of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant.
TAMBER TRIPAL, late of Bombay, Halai Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant.
SHAIK ABDOOLA SHAIK DAWOOD alias SHAIK ABDOOLA DADOO, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a stevedore.
DHANOORBAI, widow of HIMATRAM NURSHERAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
SERGEANT WILLIAM KEMP, late of Somersetshire Light Infantry (retired).
V. J. R. SMITH, late Assistant District Supe intendent of Police, Ellichpur.
HENRY JOHN MASON, late of Bombay, Fire Brigade Inspector, European.
the ELIZABETH JANE LAMBERT, late of Poona European Inhabitant, a widow.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Bombay, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unchanged, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per annum in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of Mr. H. G. GELL, M. V. O., a Member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, having resigned his seat there is a Casual Vacancy in the Office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby FIX WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1909 for a Justices' Election, to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th April, 1909.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 8 (Rupees eight only,) per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1908, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th day of March, 1909, on or after the 14th day of April, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
G. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Lmtd.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 7th April, 1909.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

INVITE APPLICATIONS for a few vacancies for UNIFORMED TICKET INSPECTORS, on their Tramway System. High standard of education and personal reference indispensable. Apply stating age and nationality, and giving full particulars of previous employment and salary required to TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Colaba Depot.

For the Bombay, Electric Supply and Tramways Co, Ld.

W. P. REED.
Traffic Superintendent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned THREE CERTIFICATES numbered 5062, 5464 and 9024 for 6 SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, last endorsed to DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI and BHICAIJI, his wife, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said Certificates in any way. Certificate No. 5062 for three Shares, Nos. 6135, 6136 and 6137, originally issued in the names of Dhunjeebhaw Pestonjee Doongajee, Nowrojee Pestonjee Doongajee and Dinshaw Pestonjee Doongajee. Certificate No. 5464 for 2 Shares, Nos. 3675 and 8676, originally issued in the names of Vinayak Ramchandra Marathe, and Yamoonabai Marathe, his wife. Certificate No. 9024 for one Share No. 7240 issued in the names of Dinshaw Pestonji Doongaji and Bhicaiji, his wife.

DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI,
ભીખાઇજી તે દીનશા પેસ્તનજી દુંગાજીના ધણીઆણી.
i.e., BHICAIJI, wife of DINSHAW
PESTONJI DOONGAJI.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Pasks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

LEUCODERMA SPECIFICO.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

PLEASE READ THIS!
THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.
WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Pysician to H. H. Maharaja of Balrampore:—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. I. P. R.
MECHANICS INSTITUTE, PAREL.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
IN ILLUMINATED GARDENS.
(LAST OF SEASON)

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1909.
9-30 P. M. (S.T.)
Prizes will be given—4 for Ladies and 4 for Gentlemen.
ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, Gentleman and Lady,
(Extra Ladies, Re. 1 each.)
ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.
Four Special Cars have been engaged.
1st Car will leave Parel for Grants Buildings, at 1-30 A. M.

A. E. L. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE SIR BASIL SCOTT.
A CONCERT
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY
SIGNOR O. SAVINI.
Kindly assisted by Mrs. HICK, Signor MORI, and others
ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9 30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett ....(1st and 2nd movements) ..O sar Franck.
2. String Quartett —(a) Andante Cantabile ....Tschaikowsky
(b) Minuet .. ..Boccherini.
3. Violin Sonata ....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ..Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ...Barcarole ....Mancinelli.
5. Ditto ....1st Deluge (Prelude) ..... Saint Saens.
6. Piano Solo .....(a) Prelude (Holberg Suite) Grieg.
(b) March of the Dwarfs
7. 'Cello Solo with Small String Orchestra ...Aria ....J. S. Bach.
8. Small String Orchestra, Allegretto .. ..O. Savini.

*4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Cellos, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Can be reserved at Messrs. ROSE & COMPANY.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

GREAT REDUCTION!
GREAT REDUCTION!!
As. 8 ENTRANCE FEE.
FROM MONDAY, THE 12TH APRIL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
at 9-30 p. m.
A GRAND SACRED CONCERT
"120 PERFORMERS".
Saent Sains! "SAMSON and DELILAH"
By the Bands of the 123rd Outram Rifles
and
110th Maharatta Light Infantry.
Conductor.....Mr. M. Fredilis

SAINT—Saens ... ."SAMSON and DELILAH"
1. "Prosper our Herd-."
2. Scena. "O! Love from thy power."
3. "Dance of the Priestesses of Dogan."
4. Chorus—"The Dawn now awakening."
5. "Softly awakes my heart."
6. Chorus—"The Breath of God."
7. Solo and Chorus—"Israel burst your bonds."

"GRAND MILITARY FANTASIA."

SABBATH MORNING ON PARADE.

1. Church Call for Regimental Parade—"Hark! The Bonny Christ Church bells."
2. Anthem by Band during Parade.
3. The Church Bells ring.
4. Marching to Divine Service.
5. The Divine Service (Chorale)
6. After Service—March Home.
7. Church bells in the Distance.

"Bethlehem, The Shepherd's Nativity."
"Pastrol Symphony." GOUNOD.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Chairs will be put round the Band Stand and Seats can be reserved without any extra charge.

GRAND PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY.

FOUR.—Regimental Bands, Bugle Band and Fifers and Drummers.

1st Gloster Regiment.
123rd Outram's Rifles.
110th Maharatta Light Infantry.
G. I. P. Volunteers.
Buglers.
Drummers and Fifers.

CAFE CHANTANT,
A DRAMATIC
PERFORMANCE
BY
SPECIAL REQUEST
BY
LOCAL EUROPEAN AMATEURS,
WILL BE GIVEN
ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
12TH AND 13TH
APRIL, AT 9-30 P.M.

"CRAZED."

An Absurdity in one Act by A. B. PHILLIPS.
Mr. BROWN ..... Mr. G. H. Harrison.
Mr. SMITH .....Mr. P. Valentine.
SALLY.....Mr. D. G. Sanderson.
SCENE.—A Room in a Lodging House.
Book your seats early to save disappointment.
Tickets at the EETE OFFICE.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

COLLEGE STUDENTS and SCHOOL CHILDREN, will be admitted at 8 annas and 4 annas per head respectively, on SATURDAY, 10th and SUNDAY, 11th April.

Special Tickets available at all Colleges and Schools and also at the Gate.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 4-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 5-13 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

GOOD FRIDAY.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH WILL BE CLOSED.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
The latest Novelties Just received from Paris.

PRICES AS USUAL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almiras, chest of drawers, cottage piano by Rose and Co., Milner's chest safe.
2 Gold watches by McCabe and John Jones.

AT 3 P. M.

By order of the concerned—
425 feet, carriage rubber tyre, channel 1 1/2 inches, quality 620 North British, Rs. 1-8 per foot.
Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
1 Rubber-tyred dogcart.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Motilal Vandravandas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right to collect outstandings amounting to Rs. 8,635-1-11 due to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

A list of the above outstandings may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable piece of Land suitable for building purposes on the Public Road between Santa Cruz and Bela Parla near the Dharamsala,

H. C. Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Goolamally Haji Mahomed and others,
Vs.
Karmally Haji Mahomed and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated 1st March 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of April, 1909, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property either in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Verkas land with a dwellinghouse thereon situate on the Western side of the public road near Dharamsala known by the name of Diwankhani, situate at Mowji, Vile Parley, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district and district of Thana fronting on the Western side of the public road leading to Andheri near Dharamsala, containing by admeasurement 4 Bighas, the revenue payable for the same is one rupee per Bigha and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 266, Pote No. 1, Revenue Rs. 4-4-0 including the local fund and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on or towards the west and south by vacant salt batty ground, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that salt batty ground. The above piece of land is divided into 11 lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 23 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY the 29th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, next to the Temple, the valuable household furniture, piano, billiard table, etc., the property of G. F. Horbury, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed properties at Doongri, near the Doongri Bazar.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Damji Somji and others insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the days and at the time mentioned below the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents in the following valuable landed properties on the premises.

Lot No. 1.

On Tuesday, the 4th May, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate lying and being on the E st side of Umerkhadi Road in the island of Bombay and in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Damji, Somji, on or towards the South by the property of Damji Jairaj, on or towards the East by the Dongri Street, and on or towards the West by Omerkhadi Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3033, 3319 and Street No. 688-92 Dongri Street and No. 95 Umerkhadi Road were formerly in the occupation of the said Damji Somji and others.

Lot No. 2.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land containing by admeasurement 104 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 3438, and Street Nos. 21-22, and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Jail Road South, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Jail Road South, on or towards the West, North and South by the properties of the said Damji Somji and others.

Lot No. 3.

On THURSDAY, the 6th May, 1909, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Jail Road South, or otherwise called Imamwada Road, South side, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the property of Gulam Mohidin Bin Dadoo Meya Passatay, on or towards the north by the said Jail Road, South, and on the south by the house of the said Damji Somji Natha, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3437 and 3436, and Street Nos. 15-20 and 12-14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-3. Gold, Rs. 15.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 4 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blathner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 80, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—S. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc., Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 5 p. m.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 23d to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-13 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meadow Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Counterstyle expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all kinds of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY GURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having iron-bars arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 653, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Order. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable Hill Coast Servants introduced by the Officers of the Services. Specially First Class Grooms and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 1, Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Concomitant Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HARRTLES & Co., BOAT-BUILDERS and REPAIRERS, Yachts, Barges, Launches, Shooting and Rowing Boats, built to order. Second-hand BOATS for SALE. Address—"CORA VILLA," Dadar.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Ed. I. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHVAR—TO LET.—BELLEVUE, VICTORIA LODGE, Bachelor, Union House, Parvativille, Rockdale, Monastery, Noshirvan and Mithibai Hall Apply ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three and within 6 and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OUTFITTING. WANTED a capable MANAGER for Shirt and Hat Department, by a high class European Firm. References as to ability must be absolutely first class. Only best men need address stating age, qualifications, salary and experience to Box No. 1485, care of this Paper.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED from TODAY, and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

REGISTER ORDERS for best Goa Mangoes, Pine-apples, Pomelos, Poultry and Provisions with the WESTERN TRADING AGENCY, 101 Gonsalve's Building, Oval. Daily supplies by Steamers.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Read me Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-0-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—ALLBLESS LARGE HOUSE, No. 4, opposite Hong Kong Bank, for office or residence, whole or in part. Apply 1st FLOOR, in Premises.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Gazette, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—SMART and INTELLIGENT MEN, for one Local and one Mofussil big Mineral Water Factories. Those with perfect knowledge and experience of mixing up Syrups, etc. for Sweet Drinks, need only apply with testimonials to Box No. 14, care of this paper.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Largest Importers in India
of
STEEL WIRE ROPES
for every purpose.

STOCKED IN
All Sizes, Lengths and Descriptions
at our Establishments
in
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital.....Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .....,, 14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....,, 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.
IT IS WORTH KNOWING
FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocelo" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydrocoline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention,

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 Handsome strong nearly new four-wheel rubber-tyred bicycle wheel wagonet with waterproof hood in very good order.
1 Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness.
The property of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Owen Dunn proceeding to Europe.
1 handsome strong C. Spring Victoria by Stephens & Sons, in very good order.
1 Pair of handsome powerful bay Walers, both go in single and double harness, with a set of brass mounted double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY BANGLES.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Armenian Lane in Mr. R. Ditmar's godown and by his order, and on account and risk of Sabrajee Bherajee.

14 Cases fancy bangles.
8 Cases common bangles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGANESE ORE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Laxmisarayan of Kamptee, C. P., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. D. B. Lam & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), 3,000 tons of Manganese ore (10 per cent. more or less), in one lot guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. Manganese ore, 10 per cent. Silica and point one phosphorus. The ore is ready stocked at Tumsor Road Station on the B. N. Railway, and will be delivered free on rail at that Station. Payment to be made in cash at the rate of 90 per cent. on the weighs shown in the Railway receipts on the delivery of the railway receipts in Bombay and the balance of 10 per cent. is to be paid on the actual weights as ascertained at the Kamptee weigh bridge. Intending purchasers are at liberty to inspect the ore and draw samples at the Tumsor Road Railway Station.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Laxmisarayan or to undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April next, at 4-30 p. M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trust's Colaba Reclamation Estate for a term of 99 years.

No. of Plots.	Building Areas square Yards.	Areas not to be built on square yards.	Total areas square yards.
21	1849	465	1814
34	779	313	1092
36	1143	331	1474
37	1053	585	1488

Plans of the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEDS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.—

The Carrugated Iron Sheds except the Sterilizer Shed, standing on the Colaba Hospital Ground, at Victoria Bander, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Bungalow, with out-houses and large Compound and two vacant pieces of land, suitable for building purposes.

On SUNDAY, the 25th Instant, at 5 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgager, Edaljee Dastoor Pestonjee Sanjana, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the instrument of mortgage, dated the 4th December, 1908, the following properties:—

Firstly.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate at Danda Line, Santa Cruz, in Bandra, in the Salsette Talooka, in the Collectorate of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, fronting on the east side of Ghore Bander Road, and containing by admeasurement (18000) thirteen thousand square yards or thereabouts, and registered under Survey No. 5, Pote Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, and Survey No. 66, Pote No. 9, and bounded as follows—That is to say, on or towards the north and east by the property of the said mortgagor, on or towards the south by the property of Cawasji Jehabhoy and on or towards the west by Ghod Bunder Road.

Secondly.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at Bandora Line, in the Salsette Talooka in the Collectorate of Thana, in the Registration Sub District of Salsette, and containing by admeasurement (17,000) seventeen thousand square yards or thereabouts, and Registered under Survey No. 91 and parts of Pote Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property of the said mortgagor, on or towards the south by Government ground and on or towards the east by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Property.

And Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bandora in the village of Thana and Lukdy Bandora Pakhadi, Santa Cruz, and within the boundary of Danda, containing by admeasurement (6500) six thousand five hundred square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 66, Pot numbers 1, 2, 8 and 9, and bounded on the east and north by the land of the said Edalji Dastoor Peshetanji Sanjana, on the south by the property of Cawasji Dadabhai, and on the west by the property of the mortgagor hereinabove firstly destribed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedji, Rustamji and Davidas, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 9TH APRIL, 1909.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. That the preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy to potentiate as it replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to exist into oblivion all those questionable remedies (to say no worse) formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser* KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD, and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Appalachee, 2,426 tons Captain G. H. Steven will sail to-day for Bengkalis via Singapore with ballast.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Praesident 2,086 tons, Captain Muhlbaner, will sail to-day for Zanziba etc. with a general cargo and the following passengers—Brig-Genl. and Mrs. C. V. F. Townsend, Lt.-Col. E. Eustace Mr. J. Krohl, Mrs. Barrett and 2 children, Mrs. Goldney and child, Miss Townsend, Mr. F. M. Jenkins, Mr. Max. Staffins, Mrs. E. H. Peacock, Mr. Burn, Mr. S. J. Watson, and 153 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosecpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack... R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-8 E Navy
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 8.

Alavi .....2324 Hill ..... B & P S N Co
Badrie..... 1613 Buldion ..... H C Joosub
Beme.....1899 Stockwell..... ....Shaw Wallace & Co
Clifton hall.....2533 Jones ..... K Nixon & Co
Dunbarmoor ..2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Fitzpatrick.....2338 Hutchinson..W & A Graham & Co
Glenlyon.....2654 Fairley .....W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga .....1606 Johnson..... M M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen ...Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jejia.....1349 Wilson ..... E A Protectorate
Jerseymoor...2808 ..... T M & Co
Kt of the Thistle.....4286 Baker ..... K N & Co
Madura.....1273 Chappell..... M M & Co
Netherlee..... 2746 Raukine..... T Morrison & Co
Rio Sado Comdr J D C deSouza..... Port Gunboat
Strathgarry .....2340 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb..... B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin ...Aden.....7-4P & O Co
Torrington.....3619 Thurburn..... The Captain
Vadala .....2164 Le Feure ..... M M & Co
Worsley Hall...2238 Jenkins ..Dunkirk...K Nixon & Co
Wardha.....2552 Money Wood ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 8.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Graham...	3288	...Elliott...	M'bar Coast...	8-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Othello...	3337	Webster ...	Hull	16-4	F Muir & Co
D & E Pearlmoor...	2576	Moffell	Barrow in Furness	12-4	W & A Graham & Co
H Praesident	2086	Muhlbaneur	Zanzibar	9-4	Strandes
N Yola...	2246	Purdon ...	Philadelphia ...	N F T M & Co	
M Naderi.....	1159	Gray ...Stream...	13-4	B & P S N Co	
F Okara.....	3438	Chiddow....	Trieste...	16-4	A L S N Co
O Umzumbi.....	2138	Mitchell	M'borough.....	14-4	W & A G & Co
P Faugturm ...	3112	Wittenburg.....	H'burg via K'chi	10-4	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia 4315 Osborne L'pool 16-4 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .....2682 Mancini .....Genoa ...15-4 Florio & R S N Co
4 Capri.....2718 Domenico..... Hongkong..... 17-4 Florio and R S N Co
6 Galavale 2441 Scearf Rangoon 10-4 Cory Bros & Co
7 Praga....2386 Gillbuther....Trieste...16-4 A L S N Co
8 Sealda.....3438 Brown ...Rangoon...13-4 M M & Co
10 & 11 Delta....4780 Snow...Shanghai 4-4. P & O S N Co
13 Persia...4198 Haughton ...London 10-4...P & O Co

H W P D

Ponani...552 Esmail .....B nager ...10-4 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Naseri..... 912 LeMoire.....Zanzibar 18-4 B & P S N Co

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Firozi s.....	Watson	Jedah via K'chi
	Clan Graham s ...	Elliott	Calicut
	Moyori Maru s ...	Richards	Kobe, &c
	Queenmoor s ...	Helmrich.....	Dunkirk, &c
	Kola s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Sandhurst s.....	Redding	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Appalachee, Steven for Bengkales.
" Praesident, Muhlbaner for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Muristan for Leith.
" Hidalgo for Hull, &c.
" Sealda for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	From
27	Clan Stuart	Liverpool
2	Battan Hall	Calcutta
3	Sutton Hall	Coast
4	Holywell	London
5	Putiala	Negapatam
5	Sancoris	Negapatam
6	Gelconda	Calcutta
6	Palamcotta	Rangoon
6	Gutenfels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived Aden at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th April.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Moree with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant passed Suez at 5-30 a.m. on Thursday the 8th April.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Socotra (Extra) left Suez at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 7th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday the 18th April.

The Anchor Line Company s.s. Olympia homeward bound passed Suez on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—110 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 35 bales wool, L Hurbham; 100 bales wool, N Gosuldass; 50 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 30 bales wool, G Gungadass; 120 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co; 21 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 42 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 373 cwts wheat-flour, 450 cwts wheat-sweeping, Dayal Tejpal; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 27 casks condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons: 60 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 33 bales cotton waste, T Canji; 50 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed; 7 bales wool, L Ramchand; 60 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,015 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,080 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 3 bales skins B Esmail.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—76 casks salted goat skins, Stein Forbes and Co.
R Rubattino s—203 cwts wild mace, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—8 cwts dry fish, C F Vakeel and Co.

FOR GARSTAN.

Muristan s—2,000 tons manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—20,520 cwts cottonseed, 6,160 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co: 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 46 bales hemp, K Vishram and Co; 10,134 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—811 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Fangturm s—672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cottonfly, W Welf and Sons; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, A Vazlal 460 cwts myrabollams Nizamudin and Co; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton-waste, N Peerbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Fangturm s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—166 bales cotton, 1,654 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—74 casks salted skins C. J Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—120 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 810 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR VALLETA MALTA.

R Rubattino s—6 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s.—500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 10 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co; 239 bales cotton 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 37 cwts olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co; 50 cwts gum, G Suchedina and Co; 287 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 150 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 55 bales hemp D M Doongaji.

FOR FIUME.

Praga s—110 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Praga s—100 cwts olibanum, E Virji; 100 cwts olibanum R Damji and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Praga s—400 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—160 bales twist M M Essabhoy; 200 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co: 1,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co: 750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 70 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 49 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—169 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales cotton, Serabji Framji and Co.
Capri s—221 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

GOOD FRIDAY.

7-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a. m.—Matins.
12 Noon to 3 p. m.—Three hours' Devotion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

EASTER SUNDAY, 11th April.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Hymns.—134, 131, 135, 322.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—134, 135, 140, 131.
Collections for All Saints' Community.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. (Choral).
Evensong on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,
Opposite the Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, FORT.

EASTER DAY.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
9 p. m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

EASTER DAY.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion, Plain.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion Choral with Sermon.
Hymns.—131. 134, 178.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—131, 134, 136, 302, 274.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

EASTER EVE.

8 a. m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
7 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Preparation for Easter Communion.

EASTER DAY.

7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p. m.—Holy Communion, (Choral).
11 a. m.—Choral Matins and Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METRODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social hour.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
Rev. Frederick Wood, Pastor.
11 a. m.—Preacher, The Pastor.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, The Pastor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULKLEY—April 4, at Muttra, the wife of Wilford Bulkley, of a son (stillborn).
DAVIS—March 31, at Karachi, the wife of Captain G. H. Davis, of a daughter.
GREGSON.—April 1, at Peshawar, the wife of Mr. E. G. Gregson, Indian Police, of a daughter.
GAWKE—April 1, at Park Hurst, Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of H. B. Gawke, U. P. Provincial Forest Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARWOOD—ANDREW—March 24, at the Garrison Church, Rangoon, by the Rev. J. Cowper-Johnson, John Gasson Harwood, Colonel, A.M.S., P.M.O., Presidency and Assam Brigade, to Ethel, second daughter of the late Mr. E. Andrew, Cheetham Hall, Manchester.
STARES—CLARKE—April 3, at St. Paul's Church, Maimansiri, by the Reverend W. L. Bell, Chaplain of Muttra, William Glen, son of the late John Twynam Starse of Manor House, Upham, Hants, to Gertrude Grace, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Clarke of Malmesbury, Wilts.

DEATH.

OLIVER.—April 3, at Kadambadi, Negapatam, Emma Katherine (Kate), second daughter of the late Mr. Frank Oliver.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26*th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempy & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 54m. High water, 0-55m., 1-36a. Low water, 6-58m., 7-18a.
Good Friday, General Holiday.
Banks closed.
P. and O. steamer "Oceana," with the English mails of the 26th March, due to arrive at 5 a.m.
Fancy Fete on the Oval.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 6-55m. High water, 1-24m., 2-13a. Low water, 7-26m., 7-48a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Banks closed: Easter holidays.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Fancy Fete on the Oval.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 1-55m., 2-55a. Low water, 7-56m., 8-21a.

Maxim: "A man, too, is known by the 'company he keeps away from."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0-2m. p.m.; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4-4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, April 12.—Easter holidays. Banks closed. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water, 2-32m., 3-49a. Low water, 8-33m., 9-18a.
Tuesday, April 13.—High Court re-opens after Easter holidays. B. V. A., annual prize distribution, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor's expected return from Aden per s.s. "Dufferin." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 55m. High water 3-22m. 4-58a. Low water, 9 30m., 11-8a.
Wednesday, April 14.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4 p. m. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 3-30 p. m. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee. Concert of Chamber Music by Signor Savini, Y. M. C. A. Concert Hall, 9-30 p.m. Phœnix Mills Company, 49 Apollo Street. 2-30 p.m. Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Vishnu Cotton Mill Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-45 p.m. The Sun Mills Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 4-43m., 6-23a. Low water, 10-52m., 1-14a.
Thursday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 6-15m., 7-45a. Low water, 1-14m. 0-34a.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—As a large number of people are expected to leave Bombay during the Easter holidays, Principal Paranjpe's address which was fixed for to-morrow, Saturday has been postponed till Saturday the 17th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-15 p. m. on Tuesday the 13th instant. Parcel Mails for China will be closed at the new General Post Office at 2-15 p. m. same day.

MAHOMEDAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE.—A political conference (under the auspices of the Deccan Moslem League), will be held on Saturday to 10th instant at Poona, to consider the Reform Scheme as affecting the interests of the Mahomedans of this Presidency, and other urgent matters in connection with the political situation.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society, to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr B. T. Anklesaria, M. A., will expound "Gatha Vahishtaishti" (Yasna LIII), verse 2, at 5-45. Mr. K. E. Punegar, B.A., will submit the following subject: Stray thoughts re Ardao Viraf and his Trance.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MAZAGON.—There will be a dramatic and musical entertainment in the Rosary Church Compound on Easter Sunday at 9 p. m. (S.T.) in aid of St. Aloysius' Sodality. Special selections of vocal and instrumental music will be executed, and "My Uncle the Captain" and "Scenes from Handy Andy" will be performed. Tickets may be had at the gate.

BAND AT THE FANCY FETE.—The following is the programme for to-day:—Grand Sacred Concert, 9-30 p. m. 120 performers: Saint Sains' "Samson and Delilah" by the Bands of the 123rd Outram's Rifles and 110th Mahrattas Light Infantry. Conductor, Mr. M. Freddis, Soprance, Sergt. F. Faule, Corpl. P. D'Cruz; Baritone; Sergt. R. Long. Tenor, Pte. A. Francis; Bass, Corpl. A. Khan; On Saturday—Four Regimental Bands, Bugle Band, Fifers and Drummers; 1st Gloster Regiment, 123rd Outram's Rifles, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, G. I. P. Volunteers, Buglers, Drums and Fifers.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-morrow, Saturday, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Maligigiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March	Regina Margherita ..... Bernardini
Overture	Merry Monarch ..... Herald
The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Reminiscences of Tosti	Pougher
Valse	Zamora ..... Godfrey
Intermezzo	Amore ..... Vivian
Galop	Wonnetraken ..... Faust

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-morrow, Saturday:—

March	Territorial ..... Blankenberg
Overture	William Tell ..... Rossini
Song Cornet Solo ...	Sing me to Sleep ... Ed. Green
Selection	Reminiscences of Donizetti ..... Godfrey
Valse	Die Hydropaten ..... Gung'l
Selection	Havana ..... L. Stuarts
Two Step	Cherries ..... Cremieux

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mailandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. on Sunday:—

March	The Gunners ..... T. Clarke
Overture	Stradella ..... Flotow
Song Cornet Solo	The Lost Chord ..... Sullivan
Selection	Il Trovatori ..... Verdi
Valse	Wiener Frauen ..... F Lehar
Selection	A Gaiety Girl ..... S Jones
Aria Euphonion Solo..	Lucia di Lammermore. Donizetti

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

From an announcement in our advertisement column, it will be seen that the Management have decided to have no show whatever this evening in the Pavilion on the maidan, as it is Good-Friday. To-morrow (Saturday) evening there will be four shows as usual, and the Management have arranged for a very attractive programme, such as will fully satisfy the most fastidious taste, and they will doubtless have the Pavilion crowded at every session.

SUICIDE OF A DENTIST.

MR. LAMBERT, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon in Hornby Road, touching the death of M. Wagschpall. Dr. Edward F. Underwood, in his evidence, said that the deceased was a Surgeon Dentist, living at 87, Hornby Road. He had seen deceased alive about a month ago, when he asked him for some quinine as he was suffering from fever. Deceased was in his usual spirits then. To his knowledge deceased was in some monetary difficulties and his friends used to maintain him. Witness was sent for by Inspector De Burgh, and when he went to deceased's quarters he found the doors of the room fastened from the inside by means of a string. The door was burst opened and witness on going inside, saw the deceased lying on the sofa with a handkerchief tied round his throat, and his face showed signs of strangulation. When he saw deceased witness thought he must have been lying dead for forty-eight hours. There were no marks of violence on his body. Deceased had been living alone. Witness believed that the cause of death was strangulation. He did not suspect any foul play.

Inspector H. P. De Burgh, said that he received certain information at 8 a.m. yesterday morning, in consequence of which he went to the deceased's quarters, and on looking into the room through an open window, saw the deceased lying on a couch on his back. He sent for Dr. Underwood who arrived almost immediately. The door was opened and deceased was found with a handkerchief tied round his neck. There appeared to have been no struggle in the room, which had only one entrance.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by strangling himself.

PARSEE LADIES CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An advertisement in your esteemed paper announced that a Concert was to be given at the fete by some Parsee ladies, but the notice did not mention anything about reserved seats or that tickets should be bought beforehand, a day previous to the concert, nor did it mention only ticket-holders would be admitted. Therefore, I did not know that unless I held a ticket I would not be admitted. I arrived at the fete at 9 p. m. sharp, and went straight to the Concert tent to secure a good seat, as the Concert (according to the notice) was to begin at 9-30 p. m. On arrival at the enclosure, I was told I could not be admitted. I offered to pay but I was told no money could be received there. I applied at the ticket office and was told no tickets were available. There were about a dozen other Europeans with their wives and daughters, who had taken the trouble to dress and beautify themselves for the occasion, but they were also told the same thing. And all the audience that went in were Parsees; not a single European was allowed in, under the plea that only ticket-holders were admitted. And yet, all those Europeans who were there had paid the gate money for the special purpose of hearing the Concert, and they were obliged to go away sadder and so many rupees poorer.

I think it is not fair to the public in general to have to pay gate money and not participate in the pleasure of the place. If the Parsee community wish to have a Concert amongst themselves, by all means, they are quite welcome to do so, and no one has the right to complain, but they cannot and must not expect the Europeans to bake a pudding, and the Parsees should—it alone. It seems all the tickets have been issued to their friends, whether with payment or without I don't know, nor do I care to know,— but what I am complaining of is that, they had no right to advertise a public Concert when they knew and intended it to be an exclusively Parsee affair, and thereby lured the public to part with their money at the gate; which they would not have done otherwise, because 75 out of 100 people would not care to go out after dinner, simply to hear the roar of the Switchback Railway, or inhale the odour from the Torches which are neither pleasing nor amusing.—Yours etc.,

MUSIC LOVER.

WE regret to learn that Mr. S. D. Young, a well-known Colombo merchant and member of the firm of Messrs. Clark, Young and Co., Colombo, died on the 31st. March at Shandon Hydropathic establishment, Scotland. News has also been received in Colombo of the death of Mr. C. F. King, late Superintendent of Woodend Estate, Kelani Valley, which took place in London, after an operation, on the 1st instant.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma and a few showers have occurred in the Peninsular, the chief amounts being Silchar, two inches; Cherrapoonjee, one inch; Bhamo, Maymyo, Chittagong, Dhubri, Darjeeling and Cuttack, half an inch; Cochin three-quarters.

Low temperature continues in Central Burma, but over the rest of the country the temperature changes have been very irregular, so that in many places, neighbouring stations, have large differences of temperature; humidity is everywhere nearly normal. Light to moderate clouds cover the whole country.

Forecast.—conditions are favourable for thunder and duststorms in most parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Delhi but is either equal to or below the average at the other stations. Temperature has fall

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE LOCUST.

THE "PIONEER" :—To the many sufferers from the devastations of the Bombay locust in 1903, it should afford some satisfaction to know that active preparations are being made for dealing with the next visitation of this destructive pest, and that the plan of campaign is now under serious discussion among the strategists of the Pusa Institute. During the September of 1903, it will be remembered, the locusts occupied an area of some 25,000 square miles, and after concentrating during the winter months into an area of 12,000 square miles, subsequently dispersed over an area which cannot have been less than 146,000 square miles. To deal with a migratory insect that moves over such tracts of country is naturally no light matter and the experience of the last outbreak is considered by the experts as likely to be of great value when the time comes for facing the next. Individually the Bombay locust is not a particularly formidable creature, when it appears singly or with a few others like any ordinary grasshopper in almost any moist and wooded part of India. It is when the variety becomes abundant and assumes the worst instincts of the locust that trouble sets in for then it tends to migrate in loose swarms and is soon corrupted by evil communications. In 1903 huge swarms concentrated on the Western Ghats, to which they had migrated in November and it was then found that the locusts had become a vivid red, a colour which facilitated swarming by enabling the stragglers to see and rejoin the main body from a great distance. From November to March the locusts moved about the forests in great numbers, defoliating the trees, and in the latter month they began to move out, spreading as far north as Ahmedabad and Udaipur, as far east as Nagpur and south-east into the Madras district. When the swarm broke up and the locusts were widely distributed over the great areas above indicated, the red colouring gave place, after a month or so, to the dull yellow brown of dry grass, a colouring of immense value to the locust while laying eggs, since it effectively concealed the insect from birds and other attackers when settled on the wet soil. Collectively, therefore the Bombay locust is no dispicable enemy, and its combined tactics can only be met by equal co-operation and extensive effort on the part of cultivators. Since in all probability there will be no warning of the next outbreak until the flying locusts emerge as they did in September 1903, all possible preventive action is urged by the Pusa experts, and the measure recommended comprise careful noting of the movements and size of the swarms during the first migrating period, urging the villagers to drive them out of the crops, destroying them at night during the cold weather and during the coupling-season, marking down the localities in which they couple and lay eggs and destroying hoppers. Many printed papers were issued on these precautions by the Government of Bombay during last year, and much valuable information with regard to locusts of various species is contained in Bulletin No. 32 of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay, which consists of an informative article by Mr. H. M. Lefroy, Imperial Entomologist, Pusa, explaining an admirable series of coloured plates. The hope is expressed in the Bulletin that any reader who sees a swarm of locusts and recognises the Bombay locust will help by reporting it wherever it may be, and, among other suggestions, it is stated that should any one be so fortunate as only to see in a swarm of locusts some that are green or any other colour than yellow, red and pink, he would render valuable assistance by specifying the exact locality by wire.

THE FUTURE "LINGUA FRANCA" FOR INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—Many people will probably have received with some surprise Dr. Schrader's address to the South Indian Association on the subject of a "lingua franca" for India. It is certainly a subject of some importance and of some interest. A "lingua franca," as Dr. Schrader well observed, is not a language daily spoken by everyone, but a language which is everywhere available for common intercourse by those whose vernaculars are not the same, as Latin was the common tongue of medieval, or French of nineteenth century, Europe. Such a language could not well be supplied by one of the Dravidian tongues, partly because these are spoken by a relatively small number of individuals, and partly because the vocabulary is so different from that of Aryan languages. There remain, as possible rivals, the three chief Aryan languages, Marathi, Hindi and Bengali, English, Urdu and some artificial language, such as Esperanto or some form of a simplified Sanskrit. Of these, any vernacular at present spoken would, as the lecturer observed, find great difficulties in the way of its adoption. It would imply that the people whose vernacular was adopted was recognised as the leading nation—circumstances not likely to happen shortly. English, Dr. Schrader said, could not be adopted unless Hindus resolved to sacrifice their nationality; and Urdu is not properly a language at all, but a dialect which circumstances have raised to the dignity of a common speech for many. Esperanto, with its Latin basis, is also not a good candidate for the post, but the lecturer's conclusion was in favour of a language which should stand to Sanskrit as Esperanto stood to Latin. A simplified Sanskrit might meet the exigencies of the case. It could be adopted by the various peoples of India without prejudice. Its vocabulary could be reduced to such a limited number of words that everyone could acquire it with slight effort and in a short time. It would also help to bring people into touch with ancient Sanskrit literature.

THE POOR IN CALCUTTA.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The problem of the Indian poor in Calcutta is so enormous that in comparison with it questions arising out of the poverty of certain sections of the European and Eurasian community fades into nothing. With the Indians we have to deal with large masses of people. But the European and Eurasian cases can almost be treated individually, and on their own merits. At the same time there is no better maxim than that which states that charity begins at home. The Hindu system, so much admired by Sir Charles Allen, is a caste system. The obligation, therefore, on the Christians it to look after their own co-religionists first, in a country where there is no system of poor law relief. How far this obligation is considered is shows by the figures quoted by the Chairman of the Corporation and in the Report of the District Charitable Society. The annual income of the society is about a lakh of rupees. Nearly two-thirds of this comes from trust funds. Of the remainder Government contributes the greater part, and last year all that the general public, both Indian and European, subscribed was about Rs 10,000, which is Rs. 8,000 short of what was spent. We do not overlook, of course, the fact there are other charities in Calcutta to which the European subscribe, and the Rs. 10,000 which the District Charitable Society obtained is but a fraction of the total amount spent in philanthropic effort. At the same time it is a question whether any charity in Calcutta is deserving of more support, for this one is conducted on the right lines. The almsgiving is not indiscriminate, and the system of tickets to which Sir Charles Allen referred enables individuals anxious to help deserving cases to see that their kindness is not imposed upon by imposters.

THE Honorary Secretary, Wynaad Planters' Association, has circulated a letter, anent a judgment, recently delivered by Rao Bahadur C. Gopalan Nair, Deputy Collector, Wynaad, from which it appears that it is illegal for any one to hand over a gun, even for repairs, to a native of India, notwithstanding the fact that the native holds a gun licence. In this case one Gomes, a Eurasian writer of an Estate five miles distant, had handed a gun over to a Naidu, who resides in Vayitri town, to have it repaired, and was prosecuted under Section 22 of the Act for delivering his gun to the Naidu without ascertaining that he had a licence, with the result that he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 3. A letter from Mr. J. McKenzie, of Prospect Estate, Naduvatam, in which he explains that on arrival in London one case of his tea (ex s. s. "Clan Grant" contained no tea but was filled up with sand, shell and burnt wood, is also being circulated. Mr. McKenzie concludes that as the case of tea was filled partly with shells, the theft must have occurred after arrival on the Coast, and the question to be decided is, he says, when the shipping agent becomes responsible for the safety of the teas.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," April 8.)

Mr. Ramchandra Dhonddeo Indolikar, Mahalkari of pethaMulshiin the district of Poona, is appointed of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. F. B. Garda, Mamlatdar of Nadiad and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kaira, is invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

Mr. Kadambi Shrinivasachar, B.A., L.C.E., is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for four months from the 22nd April or the subsequent date of relief.

Messrs Damodar Gopal Kulkarni and Sakharam Mahadev Kulkarni, Conciliators in the Poona District.

Mr Kashinath Vasudev Muthe, a Conciliator in the East Khandesh District, are invested with the powers described in section 40 of Act XVII of 1879, as amended by section 8 of Act XXIII of 1886, with effect from the 22nd April 1909.

Mr. K. F. Modi, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 13th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it and furlough for four months from the date of expiry of the privilege leave.

Messrs. A. K. Oliver and R. D. Sethna respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, on Thursday the 1st day of April,

Messrs. R. D. Sethna and A. M. Kajiji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Offices of Master and Registrar, in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, on Saturday the 3rd day of April.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Balkrishna Narayan Sane, LL. B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Balvachram Dahyabhai Daru, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

Mr. Ramchandra Govindrav Datar, B.A., LL.B., to practise as a Pleader of the Bijapur District.

Mr. Raghavendra Venkatrav Gangoli to practise as a Pleader in the Kanara District.

Mr. Yashavant Balavant Dahibhate to practise as a Pleader in the Nasik District.

Mr. Balaji Yashavant Sule to practise as a Pleader in the Nasik District.

Mr. Kikabhai Surchand Marfatia to praitiseJas a Pleader in the Surat District.

Mr. Motilal Chandrashankar Shastri, B.A., Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Jalalpur in the Surat District, is confirmed as Mamlatdar.

The three months' sick leave granted to Mr. Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, Mamlatdar of Salsette, is extended by two months. Mr. Janardhan Bhivrao Potnis, Head Karkun, Salsette, should continue to act as Mamlatdar of Salsette till further orders.

Mr. Naranlal Keshavlal, Thandar of Santalpur (Rs. 100) in the Palanpur Agency, is granted one month's leave, and Mr Hukumatrai Chhotalal,Thandar of Warahi(Rs 75) in same Agency, who is now on leave, is appointed to act as Thandar of Santalpur on return to duty.

Mr Nanalal Bhikhabhai, now acting as Thandar of Warahi during Mr Hukumatrai's absence on leave, should continue to act at Warahi during Mr. Hukumatrai's deputation.

The following transfers of Thandars in the Palanpur Agency are ordered:—Mr ChimanlalHarivalabhdas, Thandar of Sihori (Rs 160), to be Thandar of Santalpur (Rs 100) on return from leave. Mr. Naranlal Keshavlal to be Thandar of Sihori on return from leave. Mr Hukumatrai Chhotalal, on relief at Santalpur, to be Thandar of Wao (Rs 75). Mr Aminmia Jamiatmia to be Thandar of Warahi (Rs 75), displacing Mr Nanalal Bhikhabhai.

Mr. Trimbak Chintaman Ghaisas, Head Clerk to the Collector of Sholapur, on Rs. 125, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Karmala during the absence of Mr. J. R. Gaikwad on privilege leave for three months or until further orders.

Mr. Pandharinath Gangaram Kangale, Head Karkun on Rs. 50; taluka Igatpuri in the Nasik District, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. P. R. Kapadia on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

Mr. Daji Hari Lele is allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave and is appointed to be District Agricultural Inspector, Nasik, relieving the temporary incumbent Mr. K. S. Yardi.

Mr. Bhimrao Rangrao Jalihal, substantive pro tem, Fourth Grade, is made Fourth Grade Probationary Mamlatdar vice Mr. D. R. Mobedji, M.A.

The combined privilege leave and furlough granted to Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Bakre, Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, is converted into privilege leave for two months combined with leave on medical certificate for seven months and two days, i. e., from 9th June 1908 to 10th March both days inclusive.

Mr. Rango Krishna Malihalli will continue to act as Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri during the deputation of Mr. Vishnu Vinayak Bakre as acting Huzur Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, or pending further orders.

Mr. Sakharam Moreshwar Thakur, Inspector, Dangs Distillery, Surat District, on Rs. 100, has been granted privilege leave for two and a half months with effect from the 9th March and Mr. Mustapha Kaln, Sub-Inspector, Dangs, on Rs. 35, has been appointed to act for him.

Mr. J. R. Thanawalla, District Hemp Drugs Inspector, Ahmednagar District, on Rs. 225, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 5th March and the following acting arrangement has been ordered:—Mr. H. C. Fernades Inspector, Ganja Warehouse, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 175, to act as District Hemp Drugs Inspector on Rs. 225 vice Mr. Thanawalla. Mr. E. S. Samson, Sub-Inspector, Hemp Drugs, Ahmednagar, on Rs. 40, to act as Inspector, Ganja Warehouse, on Rs. 175 vice Mr. Fernandes.

Mr. S. R. Gunijan, Abkari Karkun, Mahalkari's office, Guhagar, on Rs. 15, was appointed Sub-Inspector, Palshet Distillery, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 60 per mensem substantive pro tem, from 12th to the 28th January both days inclusive, vice Mr. Sadashiv P. Chapekar, deceased on the 11th January.

Mr. Krishnaji Sakharam Sahasrabudhe, Excise Sub-Inspector, Barsi, Sholapur District, on Rs. 60, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 5th March and Mr. S. Abdul Kadar, a candidate, has been appointed to act for him on Rs. 30 per mensem.

The following transfers are ordered in the Excise Department:—Mr. Rachappa Bassappa, Distillery Sub-Inspector, Guhagar, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 75, to be Distillery sub-Inspector, Palshet, Ratnagiri District, on the same pay. Mr. Vasudeo N. Dabholkar, Distillery Sub-Inspector, Palshet, Ratnagiri District, on Rs. 50, to be Distillery Sub-Inspector, Guhagar, Ratnagiri District, on the same pay.

Mr Shakir Shamshudin Mahamodi, L M and S has been appointed as a temporary Assistant Surgeon and posted to the medical charge of the Kharaghoda Dispensary with effect from the afternoon of the 26th March, vice Assistant Surgeon D A Vaz, L M and S, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Captain A. G. McKendrick, I. M. S., on special duty, Malaria Investigation Committee.

Mr. Vithal Rango Potdar is appointed to act as Nazir and Clerk of the Court at Chikodi, vice Mr. Balaji Sakharam deceased.

Messrs. H. L. Cross and B. R. Hebilkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, on 27th March.

Messrs. E. L. Sale, I.C.S., and J. S. Collet, I.C.S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Eastern Division of the Ahmednagar District, comprising Kopargaon, Shevgaon and Nevasa Talukas, on the 29th March.

Mr. Dadabhai Nasarvanji Nanavati delivered over and Mr. Edulji Byramsha Hodiwala received charge of the office of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 31st March.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, delivered over and Mr. L. S. Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, on the 20th March.

Messrs. Thakorlal Manekial Desai, L C E, Jayashankar Pitambar Trivedi, L C E, and Manibhai Raojibhai Patel, L C E, Overseers, Third Grade, on probation, appointed to the Central Division, are posted respectively to the Poona, Godavari Irrigation, and Nasik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger assumed charge of his special duty under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation, Poona, on the 15th March.

Third Grade Prosecuting Inspector Vishvanath Krishna Bapat of the Bijapur District Police is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

THE OLD COAST ARMY.

It may perhaps be interesting to trace to their sources some of the principal causes which led directly to the practical extinction of the old Coast Army a little more than six years ago, writes the "Madras Mail." About 1891 the late Sir James Dormer, then Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, became much interested in the question of forming Class Company Regiments. But the introduction of such an organisation was a matter of some difficulty, as very few Officers had laid themselves out to study the recruiting problem, which, as regards the material available in the Madras Presidency, and was not one by any means easy of solution, and Madras Army Head quarters do not seem to have troubled themselves to discover whether any such Officers existed. The result was that when some three or four years later, under the orders of Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, the Class Company system came into force, Regimental Officers were at a loss to know whence their supply of recruits was to be drawn. For although instructions were issued as to the classes, viz., Tamils, Mahomedans, and mixed castes, from which men were to be obtained and districts allotted to grouped Regiments as recruiting areas, confusion was the result, owing to the manner in which this important work had been carried out by Headquarters. It was difficult to understand on what principle the allotment of district to Regiments was made for although each Regiment had Tamil Companies, yet, according to the new Regulations, one-third of the Madras Army could not recruit Tamils at all, there being practically none in the Districts assigned to them, while another third had a superabundance of this class to draw from. Regiments were thus allotted recruiting areas regardless of suitable men being found there or not. Naturally, the inevitable consequence followed, and subsidiary orders had to be issued permitting Regiments which had Telugu districts—a class, whose enlistment had been forbidden—to recruit within the limits of districts apportioned to other Regiments. This, as may be supposed, did not tend to the smooth working of the scheme. Each regimental group had its own Recruiting Officer instead of the better plan—afterwards adopted—being followed of districts being grouped according to the preponderance of its Tamil or Mahomedan population, and special Officers for recruiting these classes appointed, thus giving all Regiments an equal chance of obtaining good recruits. Again as to the castes from which recruitment was authorised, no information of any value seems to have been obtained from Madras Army Headquarters, and the first reliable, though by no means exhaustive, guide on this matter to which the Officers of the Madras Army had access was a series of special articles which appeared in your columns on recoruiting sources.

The manner in which the Class Company organisation was introduced into the Madras Army doomed it to failure for however good might have been the intention, the scheme itself, as it stood, did not show a workman-like grasp of the requirements of the situation, which demanded as thoroughgoing a re-organisation of Regiments as took place when Madras Battalions were mustered out. Instead, what happened was that the recruiting of classes deemed unfit for the ranks was stopped, but those already serving were allowed to remain, which ment a matter of twenty or thirty years before the last of the prohibited castes vanished from the Madras Army. The difficulty was still further enhanced by the enlistment of Kovaris being at first permitted, as the curious belief was entertained that Telugus living in Tamil Districts in some mysterious manner were imbued with a more warlike spirit than if they had remained in their own part of the country. Another mistake was the inference that almost any Tamil class was good material for the ranks. As a matter of fact, the scheme was so conceived that undesirable classes were retained at the expense of fighting efficiency, and when the final re-organisation took place it was only those Regiments which had commenced with a large proportion of Mahomedans in their ranks and were able from the outset to from three or four Companies of this class which remained to figure in the Army list as Carnatic Battalions.

The formation of the Madras Army into Class Company Regiments seemed a sound enough move, but whether any more efficiency has accrued thereby than would have by retaining the mixed Company system and recruiting only picked men from carefully situated classes, is a matter very much open to doubt so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned. However, we need only trouble ourselves with the results of the attempted class organisation of the Madras Army, and that failure was a foregone conclusion may be inferred from the action taken by the Government of India long before it was possible for the scheme to mature. The Madras Army at the time contained a very large number of men who were considered undesirable as soldiers, and the initial error was committed in not mustering out these men when reorganisation was decided on. Presumably, India Army Headquarters were aware of the state of affairs and preferred to defer this procedure to the near future, when Madras Regiments could be mustered out to suit the general scheme of Army reforms. It must have been known that by no possible means could the efficiency of the Madras Army be improved by forming Class Companies. Tamil in name only, as Kavaris, Rajputs, etc., took their place in these Companies to be eliminated in process of time, while Telugus formed separate Class Companies. The strange part of the whole affair was, that such a crude scheme as the Class Company organisation of the Madras Army should have been approved of by Indian Army Headquarters, and it does not say much for the framers of the scheme, unless they were working with tied hands, when such glaring mistakes were committed as allotting recruiting areas to Regiments where practically no recruits of the class required were obtainable. Nor was the general uncertainty displayed as to the best classes of men to enlist a re-assuring factor conducing to future efficiency. That a further and general mustering out of Madras Regiments, under the circumstanaess, was inevitable could hardly have been a matter of much surprise; it was justified by the inability of Madras Army Headquarters to grapple with a problem requiring a thorough knowledge of the subject for its solution. This knowledge unfortunately, was lacking, and this no doubt led to the final decision to substantially reduce the strength of the Madras Army to its present meagre proportions.

It may well be asked what reasons existed for the Class Company reorganisation of the Madras Army being carried out on line dissimilar to that pursued by India Army Headquarters when mustering out Madras Regiments in order from Class Company Regiments of Sikhs and Pathans. In each of these Regiments a nucleus of trained soldiers of these classes was formed from me obtained from other Regiments, and the recruiting took place as usual. On the other hand, in the Madras Battalions in the scheme formulated the nucleus of eligible material already existed but the undesirables were not mustered out and naturally the road to efficiency could not but be blocked for many a year to come. As matters turned out, the Class Company organisation of the Madras Army could easily have been postponed until the time when the final reforms in the Indian Army took place as then it would have been possible to have had sufficient material to form Class Companies of full strength in the Regiments which escaped being mustered out.

THE International Chess Tournament at St. Petersburg resulted as follows:—Lasker and Rubinstein, 14½ each; Duras and Spielman, 11; Bernstein, 10½; Teichmann and Perlis, 10; Schleohter, Cohn, and Salwe, 9; Tartakover and Mieses, 8½; Chotimirski, 8; Forgacs, 7½; Vidmar and Burn, 7; Speyer, 6; Freymann, 5½; and Snosko-Borowski, 5.

THE Government of Madras on the 1st instant sanctioned the payment of the second instalment of Rs. 50,000 of Rs. 1 1-2 lakh which they are contributing to the funds of the Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore, on the conditions mantioned by H. E. the Governor and the Hon'ble Mr. G. S. Forbes in their speeches in the Council on Tuesday.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,45,000	Rs. 3,30,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,79,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	288	654	8	1950
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	18,05,000	32,10,000	45,000	48,50,000
Totalfor13weeks	17,40,900	35,40-000	49,000	88,30,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,56,741	2,74,720	8,178	4,39,639
Per mile of Ry..	311	545	16	872
Total to corresponding date...	19,16,386	31,46,416	53,375	51,16,677

Increase for the week .....Rs. 39,361
Do. to date.. .....Rs. 2,12,823

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 141·14 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs. 23,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	128	.....	163
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	59,000	2,10,000	.....	2,69,000
Totalfor13weeks	64,000	2,28,000	.....	2,92,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,888	12,658	836	31,382
Per mile of Ry..	56	160	6	222
Total to corresponding date...	85,314	2,85,469	2,845	3,73,628

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 8,382
Do. to date.....Rs. 81,628

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March on 136·68 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 7,100	Rs. 40	Rs. 10,140
Or per mile of Railway.....	22	52	.....	74
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	32,000	47,260	90	79,290
Totalfor13weeks	35,080	54,300	130	89,480
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	484	315	.....	799
Per mile of Ry..	28	18	.....	46
Total to corresponding date..	5,777	6,102	53	11,982

Increase for the week.....Rs. 101
Decrease to date.....Rs. 1,133

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 3rd April 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd April 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1011337	14702477	15713814
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	204898	2738964	2943862
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	28666	292345	321011
Barsi-Kotah Ry	13·58	341	349	3834
Total...	2923·72	1244742	17737279	18982021
Actuals for corresponding week ending 4th Apl. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	960301	13879574	14839875
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	224785	3436649	3661434
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	34880	384487	419367
Total	2908·08	1220966	17700710	18921676
Inc, or Dec, G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+ 61036	+ 832904	+ 893939
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	— 20387	— 697696	— 718072
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	— 6214	— 92142	— 98356
Barsi-Kotah R.	+ 13·58	+ 341	+ 3493	+ 3834

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Jan. 31.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequant upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling, Shooting, etc.
The most up-to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. 8-8 to 3-8.

SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS
In Cashmere from Rs. 2 per pair. Silk, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per pair.

SMART SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR
Striped Cashmere, from Rs. 2; Thin Thread, from Rs. 2-8; and Silk, from Rs. 7-8.

HOAR & CO., Outfitters to His Excellency, BOMBAY.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has long earned a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 43, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition. This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

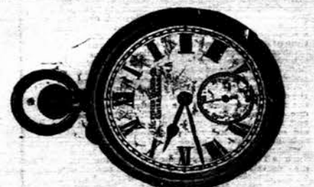
ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. These pills are purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.



Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.
BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

REFERENCE FROM THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Contract for Sale of Rosin.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SIR JOHN GRAHAM, BART., AND OTHERS VS. PURSHOTAM DHARAMSEY.

Their Lordships, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side, have delivered judgment in the case, in which two questions had been referred to the High Court by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court under Order 46, Rule 1, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court on the reference, said, the material facts, which were stated, were that the defendant agreed by a contract of the 19th October, 1907, to buy from the plaintiffs, 100 casks of rosin as might be shipped within the month of November or earlier, and might thereafter arrive, at the rate of £13-10s. per ton nett, free Bombay harbour, on the conditions and terms mentioned in the contract. The fifth condition of the contract, provided that the sellers should have the right to resell if the buyer did not take delivery and pay for the goods; the sixth provided for arbitration in the event of any dispute; and the fourteenth condition was "shipment to be finally determined by date of carriers or wharfingers' receipts." The rosin was shipped from Savannah in America under a bill of lading, and the goods arrived in Bombay harbour on the 11th February, 1908, after transhipment in Liverpool. It was found by the Judge of the Small Causes Court that, prior to the date of the arrival of the goods, the defendant had adduced sufficient documentary evidence to enable him to establish that the goods had been shipped at Savannah under a bill of lading, dated 25th November, 1907. The defendant, however, professing not to be satisfied with the documents, demanded the production of the bill of lading under which the goods were shipped, and the plaintiffs not having the bill in their possession, contended that they were not bound to produce it. On the 19th February, the defendant again wrote to the plaintiffs that he was willing to take delivery, on the plaintiffs proving the date of shipment, by the bill of lading; but that if the bill was not shown by 5 p.m. the next day, he would no longer consider himself bound by the contract. Plaintiffs replied that the contract made no mention of the date of shipment being determined by the bill of lading, etc. The next day they wrote, informing defendant that they had received the original document, and that it proved their assertions. On the 24th February, the defendant replied that, as the time allowed the plaintiffs for producing the bill of lading had expired, he refused to accept the goods.

Upon those facts, this Court was asked to answer the following question:—Was the defendant bound under the abovementioned circumstances to take delivery of the goods mentioned, in case of a dispute between him and the sellers, as to the date of shipment without production to him, on demand at the time of tender, of the carriers' or wharfingers' receipt for the goods? In answering the question, the Court had to consider the liability of the defendent "in the abovementioned circumstances." Apparently, the learned Judge of the Small Causes Court, was of opinion that a bill of lading would not be a carriers' receipt for the goods, etc. As their Lordships were unable to agree with the opinion of the learned Judge that a bill of lading was not a carriers' receipt within the meaning of the contract, they must assume that, when he referred in his question to carriers' or wharfingers' receipt, he meant receipts so styled upon their face. Upon the facts found, their Lordships must conclude that the plaintiffs supplied goods in accordance with the contract, that is goods which had been shipped in the month of November. It was, therefore, clear that the defendant was liable to pay for them. The property had passed to him, and there was nothing to prevent him from getting delivery in terms of the contract. The defendant knew, or ought to have known, from the documents supplied to him, that the goods had been shipped in time, and he was never in a position to contend with any show of reason that the plaintiffs had refused to perform their contract in its entirety. He therefore had no power to put an end to the contract under Section 39 of the Contract Act. Their Lordships must therefore answer the first question in the affirmative.

The second question was:—Was the defendant bound by any arbitration held ex parte, and to which he was not a consenting party, after the resale of the goods by the sellers under the power of resale expressly reserved to them by the contract? The answer which their Lordships would give to the question was clearly indicated by the judgment of Lord Chelmsford in the case of Page vs. Cowasji, P.R., the Privy Council, A.C., where at page 148, he was reported as saying: "But the authorities are uniform on this point that, if before actual delivery, the vendor resells the property, while the purchaser is in default, the resale will not authorise the purchaser to consider the contract rescinded, so as to entitle him to recover back any deposit of the price, or to resist paying any balance of it which may be still due." The resale of the goods by the plaintiffs, therefore, did not put an end to the other conditions of the contract, one of which was the agreement to refer the disputes to arbitration. The defendant was not entitled to contend that the agreement to refer was no longer in force, and he was bound by the award of the arbitrators. Their Lordships, therefore, answered the second question in the affirmative. Costs to be costs in the case.

APPELLATE SIDE.

IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES' APPEAL.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST VS. JALBHOY ARDESHIR SHETT AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the Opponent-appellant.—Mr. Lowndes with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

For the Claimant-respondent.—The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. Strangman, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Colah and Co.

This was an appeal from the decision of the Tribunal of Appeal, appointed in connection with the City Improvement Trust. The dispute was about the valuation of nine plots or parcels of land at Nowroji Hill, Second Row, Bombay, acquired by the Improvement Trust under the Land Acquisition Act, from Mr. Shett, the proprietor. The Collector's award was based on separate valuations and it amounted to Rs. 11,803. The Tribunal assessed the valuation on the collective system, including the quarrying rights and other dues, and awarded Rs. 30,460 in excess. But the appeal was for Rs. 25,529 exclusive of the other dues.

The question about the reference to the High Court, was specially considered by the Tribunal. In the course of its judgment, it stated that the treatment of the different references as one reference, strengthened the claimant's contention, demanding compensation for his quarry rights. The question for decision was an important one, and the President had consequently expressed his willingness to grant a certificate of appeal to the High Court, as the Tribunal had no power of making a reference to that Honourable Court. The Tribunal was, however, inclined to hold that the claimant had not acquired any new or enlarged interest in terms of Section 49 (3), so as to increase the amount of compensation to be paid for the land. The certificate on the application of the City Improvement Trustees was accordingly granted.

In disposing of the claim of Mr. Shett, the claimant, the Tribunal advanced the alternative systems of valuation, the second of which was adopted by the High Court. These systems were (1) that the Collector's valuation was based on rents only, and he had awarded Rs. 11,803, exclusive of Government dues and charges. But as the Tribunal's award was for Rs. 42,364 as compensation due on account of all interests in these nine plots, the difference of excess came to Rs. 30,560, which the Tribunal directed the Special Collector to pay with interest into the Tribunal's Office. (2) The alternative system of valuation put forward by the Tribunal was:—"If the method adopted by us for the above valuation is not accepted by the High Court, the other method of valuation would be to determine what a prudent purchaser would pay on valuing each plot separately, and allowing some extra value in consideration of the chance of acquiring the adjoining plots, so as in the end to get a large quarryable area. In that event we would adopt the valuation made by the Collector, but with this modification, that instead of allowing 14 2-7 years' purchase as he has done, we would increase the number of years' purchase to 18·18."

Their Lordships gave elaborate judgments. They accepted the alternative theory put forward by the Lower Court (the Tribunal) that the market value of the land should be determined on the valuation made by the Collector, subject to the modification that the number of years' purchase be increased from 14 2-7 years to 18·18 years, as allowance for the special adaptability value.

No order as to costs.

RULE ON THE POLITICAL RESIDENT AT ADEN.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. SAYED HOOSEIN BIN HAMOOD.

In Support of the Rule.—Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co.

Against the Rule.—Mr. Chaubal, Government Pleader.

JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice, in dismissing the application for revision in this case, as reported in yesterday's issue, observed that the rule was issued on the first point of law that the case had been committed for trial to the Court of the Assistant Resident. This appeared to have been based upon a misapprehension. But it was the point which chiefly weighed with his Lordship in granting the rule, and it was very much to be regretted that those instructing counsel did not take care to be more sure of their facts before giving these instructions. With regard to the second point that, although the accused was entitled under Section 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be defended by a Pleader, he was denied this right, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, had satisfied the Court that persons entitled to call themselves Pleaders in this Presidency had not any right by virtue of their status to appear in Courts in Aden. His Lordship then discussed Regulation 2 of 1827 under which District Pleaders were enrolled and said it was not extended to Aden. This was clear from Act 15 of 1874, Schedules 3 and 5, and Section 5. The Legal Practitioners' Act of 1879 was only partially extended to the territory under the Governor of Bombay in Council. In 1885, it was extended as regarded Sections 3 and 4 only to the Regulation Districts of the Bombay Presidency, which, however, did not include Aden. Whether the accused could be defended or not by a Pleader at Aden, depended upon the permission of the Court there. But in this case permission was not given to any one to act for the accused. Both the points of law, therefore, urged on behalf of the accused in this revisional application failed. The result was that the proceedings must be returned to Aden to the Court of the Resident, where the accused's trial was pending. In order that the trial might proceed according to law. The accused would be taken back there to surrender to his bail, his uncle Mahomed Khan Wariam Khan, pensioned Police Officer of Aden, having given an undertaking to that effect on oath.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

RECEIVERS OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Kanaialal Jankilal, a Hindu, with theft of gold and silver articles, valued at Rs. 321, the property of Dayabhai Premji, also a Hindu, living in Khetwadi Main Road. It was stated that on the 26th March last, the complainant while retiring for the night, had closed the door of his room but had left the window open. Through the window the accused and another man who is still at large entered the room and stole the property. A report was made to the Police and the accused was arrested. He pointed out the Marwaris to whom the stolen property was sold and it was recovered from them. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Two Marwaris were then charged with receiving the stolen property, believing or having reasons to believe that it was stolen. Upon the evidence his Worship sentenced the first accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second Marwari was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. B. N. Gamadia (Chairman), J. A. D. McBain, and S. E. Warden.

Their Worships disposed of 58 cases yesterday, including one in which Peter D'Souza and Francis Sequiera were charged with being drunk and behaving in a disorderly manner in a public street on Wednesday. The first accused was warned and discharged. The second accused was sentenced to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

The majority of cases disposed of by the Fort Bench yesterday, were against victoria drivers for plying for hire without a licence and off the stand.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Harrison (Chairman), and K. S. Aiyar.

Their Worships disposed of 40 cases yesterday morning, many of which were against hawkers so for exposing articles as to cause obstruction to the public.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman), H. B. Greaves, and Professor O. V. Muller.

Their Worships disposed of 30 cases, including one in which one Dewji Hari, a cart driver, was charged with leaving his cart on Supari Bag Road at such a distance as not to have proper control over the animals attached. It appeared from evidence that a Police sepoy found the cart on the road unattended. He took it to the chowkey where the accused turned up after an hour. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

THE DRAW.

THIRTY-ONE teams, constituting a record entry, were included in the draw for this Tournament which was made last evening at the Bombay Gymkhana. The draw resulted as follows:—

Mahomedan H. C. } bye
F. M. C. A. }
14th Hussars } bye
Parsi Pioneers "A" }
Hindu Gymkhana } bye
Pioneers "A" }
Secunderabad Combined Club } bye
Empire H. C. }
13th R. F. A. } bye
Cheshire Regt. }
Queen's Regt. } bye
Parsi Pioneers "B" }
The Casuals } bye
Bombay Gymkhana }
International H. C. } bye
Elphinstone College }
Wing, 1st Gloucesters } bye
R. G. A., Colaba }
Indo-Portuguese H. C. } bye
Gloucester Regt. }
Union H. C. } bye
Poona Sircari Team }
Northampton Regt. } bye
1st Lincolns }
Education Society Old Boys } bye
All Blacks }
Presidency H. C. } bye
G. I. P. Traffic }
Grant Medical } bye
Pioneer H. C., "B" }
Government Telegraphs. (Bye).

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E.	13 46	9 45	8 17
Turquoise...	L. W. Stokes and W. Darling...	22 32	14 8	9 33
Melody.....	J.B.K. Macbeth.	18 54	17 8	18 51
Eileen IV..	R W Fisher.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 5 rev.+14=12·2 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 52	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	10 48	Officers, R. A.
Erin.....	7 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Peewit.....	14 37	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	14 37	Officers H. M. Mint.

Course No. 8=11·7 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE (For a Cup presented by Captain and Mrs. R. St. J. Gillispie).—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	3 30	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	2 48	Officers, R. E.
Clutha.....	7	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	2 6	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	10 30	R Walker.
Gurlew.....	4 54	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	3 30	J. E. Needham.
Jean	11 12	B. C. Reade.

Course No. 2 rev.+14+2=8·4 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
28' Cutter I.....	Scr	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter II...	Scr	do.
28' Cutter III...	Scr	do.

Course No. 37=8 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

GOLF.

Punjab Chief Court Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

The competition for the Punjab Chief Court Golf Competition was decided at Lahore yesterday when Mr. R. H. Tendall defeated Mr. A. W. Smart 3—2 in the final game.

SHOOTING.

Empire Matches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 8.

"F" Company, Simla Volunteer Rifles, have won the "Schools of the Empire Shooting Match" and the "School of the Empire Cadet Match" for 1908-09. These competitions have only for the last two years been opened to India and the Corps is to be heartily congratulated on this success. Medals are awarded to winning members of each match and the Prince of Wales last year presented a handsome challenge cup for the first of the two above competitions.

SOME idea of the heavy expenditure which is involved where extra facilities have to be provided for the working of open railways may be formed from estimates on the Eastern Bengal Railway. Sealdah and Belighatta yards have to be remodelled owing to the development of traffic, and a mile of track has to be quadrupled outside Kankurgachi junction. The cost of these improvements is put at 51 1-2 lakhs of rupees. Again on the same line, the 17 1-2 miles track from Kankinara to Dum Dum junction have to be quadrupled in order to meet the traffic from Naihati to Chitpore and the Docks. This project will cost 23 lakhs. Thus about half a million sterling is required for works within a few miles of Calcutta. The rate of expenditure will be slowed down now that the Railway Budget has been curtailed, but the outlay will have to be faced within the next few years. Of most of the other great lines similar expenditure has been forecasted, especially in the matter of remodelling or enlarging station-yards.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. "Persia," April 10.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-morrow by P. & O. Company's steamer "Persia," Commander Haughton to Marseilles and London:—

Allen, Mr and Mrs E E
Arratoon, Mr
Balmain, Mrs J A S, infant and nurse
Barratt, Mr
Barton, Major and Mrs A
Bennett, Mr F D
Best, Mr J
Bhujut, Mr. P M
Boss, Mr and Mrs H J
Baldwin, Mrs
Bonnand, Mr A
Brackenbury, Mr C F
Broadway, Mr and Mrs H P
Browne, Mr P L
Bruce, Mr W G
Burgess, Mr F
Burlton, Mrs
Buxton, Miss M
Bond, Mr H N
Bremner, Mr H N R
Capper, Capt E S
Carew Hunt, Mr H R
Casson, Mrs H A and child
Chamney, Mrs and Miss
Chatterton, Mr
Channer, Mr P G
Cholmondeley, Mrs E C
Clark, Mrs S E L
Cole, Miss
Costello, Capt J L
Cox, Mrs J H and child
Crawshaw, Mr P W
Crebbin, Mr and Mrs H J
Crotin, Mr and Mrs J
Cruikshank, Miss
Cuthbertson, Mr W
Dame, Mrs and Miss
Daubeny, Mr A C
Davis, Lt-Col C
Dela Fosse, Mr and Mrs C F
Dick, Mrs. G P
Dickinson, Mr A
Dixon, Mr. E W
Dodd, Mr. and Mrs R G S and child.
Down, Mrs. E A
Duggan, Mr.
Dulcken, Mr and Mrs A C and child.
Dunnet Mrs J. M. and infant.
Donohoe, Mr J J
Elderton, Major M T
Elliott, Major and Mrs A
Ellis, Mr and Mrs E H
Ezoory, Mr S
Ezoory, Mr Y
Elles, Mr E H
Faulconer, Mr E S
Fishe Capt. A F B
Fleming, Mr
Frank, Mr N G
Fraustadt, Mr A
Freire dos Reis, Lieut R
Furley, Mr and Mrs H D
Gagliardi, Mr F B
Gale, Mr
Gale, Mrs and child
Galstaun, Mrs, and child
Gardner, Mr and Mrs A E
Gavin Jones, Mr. Mrs and infant
Gillan Mr and Mrs infant and nurse
Girdhara, Batman, Sepoy and one servant
Godfrey, Miss L
Gordon, Lady and maid
Griffin, Lt L
Grisewood, Mr A E
Gosney, Mr A
Hadow, Mr R P
Hadow, Miss
Hands, Mr J W
Harford, Mrs J and child
Harridas, Mr K H N
Harrington, Mr H E
Hart, Mr E E
Hastings, Mrs C G
Hewlett, Mrs
Huard, Mr R L
Hill, Miss E
Hiresh, Mr A
Hislop, Capt and Mrs A F
Hogan, Mr and Mrs J
Hope, Captain and Mrs J
Hulton, Mr
Hope, Miss
Hamood, Mr Sayud and servant.
Hurnarh, Mr and Mrs F
Hogg, Mr J D
Hawdon, Capt K
Hammick, Mr S V F
Isaacs, Mr I.
Jackson, Mr L F
Jeffery, Mr Q
Jennings, Mr M S, Col, Mrs and child
Jumna, Batman, Sowar
Jung, Master Nawab Sar Buland
Kelso, Miss B
Kemball, Mrs
Khwaja, Mr
Kennard, Mr M T
Kettlewell, Capt H W
Kilburn, Mr and Mrs C O
Kirkman, Mr W D
Kotval, Mrs K P and child
Kirkpatrik, Mr H C
Lady Cabanis de Mello
Leamon, Mr P M
Leslie-Rogers, Mrs and child
Larmour, Hon Mr F A
Lowry Cole, Mrs
Lindley, Mr R S
Lyon, Mr J
Lawless, Col S E G
Milne, Mr W
McKie, Mr R G
Muller, Prof O V
Murdooh, Mr F H
Mills, Lt P S
Mair Capt and infant
Marshall, Mrs, 3 children and infant
Mitchell, Mr F
Mellor, Mrs and Miss
Maddox, Mr and Mrs S L
Macgregor, Mrs M A
Milne, Mr E C
Morant, Miss
McCardie, Mrs
Manson, Mr J B and infant
McDonnell, Mr J A
Mylne, Mrs and Miss
Morgan, Mr and Mrs R L
Mallalieu, Mr J E
McQueen, Mr J
Macdonald, Masson Mrs MacNaughton, Mr D E
Mackenzie, Mr H A
Mathews, Mr C D
Morris, Major and Mrs
Morris, Mrs and child
McVicar Smith, Mr A
Marshall, Mr J
Nelson, Mrs G P and infant
Narley, Mr and Mrs A W
Ninis, Mrs
Nixon Mrs and infant
Newby, Mr S
Nicolay, Capt H C
Nelson, Mr C H
Oldham, Mr C A
Oliver, Miss L
Ommaney, Col G S
Ommaney, Mrs and maid
Pearson, Mr and Mrs J R and child
Paterson, Mr and Mrs H C
Proctor Watson, Mr and Mrs J
Palmer, Mr and Mrs E C and infant
Pearce, Mr F L
Pierpoint, Lt H W
Pale, Mr H R
Pattison, Capt J H
Pyke, Mr S D
Priestly, Mr A R
Pierce, Miss A L
Pears, Mr S E
Preece, Miss L
Rea, Major and Mrs
Roper, Mr C R
Richards, Mr J H
Russell, Revd J M
Routh, Mr G N
Ross, Mrs H G L
Richardson, Mr C W
Roberts, Mrs J R and infant
Riley, Mr E C
Reed, Mr G
Ross, Mr G W
Rattray, Mrs
Richard, Capt M C
Robertson, Mr A McJ
Rodda, Mr J
Ramanamurty, Mr P V
Ram, Subedar Major Rukha
Rae, Mr
Roedern, Count
Rieu, Mrs
Rixon, Miss
Rivett-Carnac, Major S G
Robinson, Mrs E T
Sharp, Mrs
Smith, Mr S R
Smith, Mr Knowles
Stares, Major R P
Singh Risaldar, Major H
Singh, Risaldar Mangal
Singh, Batman, Sowar Uman
Singh, Subedar Major Prim
Singh, Batman, Sepoy Natha and 1 servant
Solton, Mrs and infant
Symons, Mr J L
Sandilands, Mr P A
Steven, Mr W D
Skinner, Mrs J A C
Sudds, Major W B
Sheridan, Mr H C
Sheridan, Mrs and infant
Shipman, Mr and Mrs E and 2 children
Strike, Mr W J
Stewart, Miss
Stone, Mr J N
Sharp, Mrs
Smithers, Mrs M and 2 children, infant and nurse
Smalley, Mr and Mrs J
Smalley, Miss
Smithers, Mr M
Sinclair, Mr J
Suter, Dr
Shaw, Capt R A
Smith, Mr C A Johnstone
Siddons, Miss
Skinner, Mr H B
Sapte, Major D
Scott, Miss
Sweet, Mr Montague.
Thomson, Mr and Mrs. W H
Thomson, Mr F W
Tour, Mr V.
Thorold, Miss
Tweeddle, Mr G
Tichborne, Lady and maid
Thomson, Mr H T
Thompson Mr T A D
Thurston, Mr J W
Turkhud, Mrs
Tagart, Mrs H A
Venkatarao, Mr C
Vincent, Mrs
Varley, Mr A W
Waterson, Mr S
Welch, Mr F E
Wright, Miss
White, Mr W H
Warner, Miss
Wilson, Capt D. D.
Wright, Mrs H
Walden, Miss W
Wilson, Mr W B
Walker, Mrs E L Miss
Woodhouse, Capt J D
Williams, Mr C
Williams, Hon Mrs and Miss.
Wallace, Miss M A J
Ward, Mr A W
Waller, Lt R J R
Ward, Mr John
Wilberforce, Mr S

A MAN called at an undertaker's shop in Lauenberg, Germany, and asked the proprietor to take back at half-price a coffin he had ordered. He explained that he had intended to commit suicide, but had changed his mind.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 7th April:—

Slight rain during week in parts Panch Mahals, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi, by frost in parts Ahmedabad and by disease in parts Poona. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Sholapur and Cutch, nearly over in East Khandesh, Satara and Bijapur and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing in progress in parts Kaira, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking continues in parts Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Hyderabad, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, East Khandesh and Poona, risen slightly in Ahmedabad, Broach, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 22 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 42 per cent., and in Karnatak 52 to 79 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Emigration on a small scale progressing in Bijapur. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers on famine relief for week ending 27th ultimo—Bijapur—workers 503, gratuitous 8.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th April.

599. ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 13th April, at 9-30 p.m., and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Officers' Mess Dress—White.

Invitations:—Each member is entitled to one free invitations in addition to his own. Applications for additional invites must be submitted to the Adjutant, Head Quarters Office, giving name of Guest and enclosing Rs. 2 for each invite.

606 RETURN OF ARMS.

Members are requested to return the Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

610 LEAVE OFFICERS.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade order is published for information.

Volunteers.

No. 532. Furlough and Leave:—Leave of absence out of India is granted to:—

Captain and Paymaster J. P. Watson, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from the 18th April to the 7th November 1909.

* * * * *

611 BOARD OF OFFICERS.

A Board of Officers as under will meet at Head Quarters on Monday at 10 a.m. to Verify the Magazine accounts President Major J W. Hawes; members Lt E P Cudlip R A Adjt, Lt A Saunders.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th April.

12. Arms—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

13. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th Instant, instead of Monday.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, R. V. B.

THE Building of Chord Lines is one of the most striking features of India railway progress at the present time. Some of these are of considerable length such as the Grand Chord on the East Indian system, while others are comparatively short. All, however, serve an useful purpose in quickening up traffic and in providing better routes for mail trains. In Southern India a chord that will be built as soon as funds are available is the metre-gauge line from Trichinopoly to Panruti. It will be about 95 miles in length, and will cost about 107 lakhs, the estimated return on capital being nearly 5 per cent. It will pass through a thickly populated country, which is not served by a railway at present, and will shorten the distance between Madras and the southern districts of the Peninsula by 41 miles. This project is of importance in connection with the proposal to link Ceylon with India by railway, and it will doubtless be taken in hand as early as possible.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(pronounced—eye-silma).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any Town, on seven days' approval, our highest grade "Mead Coventry Flyers" at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Combs Inverted Rim Brakes and all Accessories.

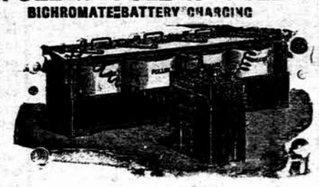
Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We recommend and guarantee.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED in every district. Large profits. Sample Machine supplied at Wholesale Prices.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 823 LIVERPOOL.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor. Capsels and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller. Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitalities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LOND
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a prettygood traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE MODERN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH

MADE IN THREE SIZES. NICKEL AND SILVER CASES.

NICKEL SILVER CASES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.
STERLING SILVER CASES, Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Steinway Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Knake Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Brinsmead Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Erard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Collard Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Bechstein Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Allison Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.
Schiedmayer Pianos
S. ROSE & CO., Fort, Bombay.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's

MORTAR MILLS

OF

Best English make,

READY FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

AT

MARSHALL, SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

Ballard Road, **BOMBAY.**

MAHABLESHWAR

RACE VIEW HOTEL.

WE have a number of competitors who, in advertising, praise their HOTELS for the best of every thing, but we leave that to our customers.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHARAK SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 76 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAQUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1200.
Each Vol. Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 10-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRONWORKS,

BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,

Cheapest and Best.

BURMAH PETROL,

Drives your Car Furthest.

BURMAH MOTOR OILS AND MOTOR GEAR OIL,

Save all friction in your Car.

BURMAH CANDLES,

Burn brightest and will not warp.

BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,

for Lamps.

BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND

for Oil Engines.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BURMAH OIL CO., LD., SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

Agents.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WANTED—Lancoderms or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allosis." No case, however worse, need despair as to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Features negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. G. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

FOR

Cool and Comfort

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the

DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,

GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.

55-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

FOR

FASHIONABLE MOTOR CARS

SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS

FORDS, REOS, &C.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

55-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

FOR

MOTOR REPAIRS
MOTOR TYRES
MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Milnburgh to Elmswood,' 99, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E. will be glad to TAKE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Testimonials apply to any Gazette Office.

CROMPTON & CO., LD.,

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &c.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1909.

NATIVE STATES AND THE REFORMS.

A SPECIAL correspondent in India who is contributing a useful series of letters upon the probable results of Lord Morley's progressive policy, recently asserted that his concessions to the agitators were viewed with some alarm in Native States, the rulers of which discerned in the new dispensation a blow at the absolutism which is the principal and much, cherished prerogative of the heads of these indigenous governments: in other words that they were apprehensive that similar demands for representative and constitutional forms of rule would arise among their own subjects, which they would be compelled to concede as a logical sequence to the occurrences in our territories. We do not know the grounds for this assumption, but so far as the larger States are concerned, those which are in subordinate alliance with us, we have no hesitation in asserting that it is an absolutely incorrect hypothesis. Instead of being obsessed by fears of the menace to their personal system of administration, these princes are amazed at our surrender of the principles which their traditions have taught them to regard as the foundation of all good Oriental government, viz., the retention of complete executive authority by the dominant race or house and the loyal submission of the subject peoples to all measures projected for their protection and general welfare. The ambitions which are stirring the pulses of educated India and leading to developments which many practical minds view with dismay, have no counterpart in the placid backwaters of the Feudatory States, whose peoples are content to remain in subordination to the mild autocracy of their chiefs without clamouring for local self-government or autonomy upon the lines of our great colonial dependencies.

It is true that when the Congress began its propaganda of reforms for British India there was a desire among some of its leaders to attach the States to the new progressive ovangel, and the Government of India may have had some moments of anxiety as to the probable consequences of such a coalition. But without exception the principalities have held aloof from temptations to embarrass the paramount power and not a few of their rulers have openly condemned the methods by which it was sought to wrest concessions from the British Raj, and when, a couple of years ago, the reform movement deepened into an anarchical crusade in some of our provinces, the Native States led by Kashmir recognised the coming danger, and took measures to prevent the contamination of their subjects with the new revolutionary principles. Some attempts were made to exploit them by missioners from the disaffected centres, but in every instance those mischievous persons were given short shrift and sent out of their jurisdictions with injunctions not to return under pain of punishment. While protecting their own dominions from unrest, the more advanced of the Princes have not been undesirous of being personally associated with the general government of the country with which their own interests are linked, and the delition of the Imperial Council from Lord Morley's reform bill has consequently evoked some disappointment. As, however, Lord Minto is convinced of the advisability of obtaining their counsels in matters touching the general welfare of the Empire he will probably devise a means of eliciting their views and gratifying their desire to be consulted upon questions which are now settled without any reference to them. As an illustration of our arguments that the larger Native States and their chiefs have no such qualms as those suggested by the correspondent referred to, we will consider the existing situation in Hyderabad, the most conspicuous example of the successful personal rule which he thinks is destined to be supplanted by imitations of the representative forms of government now being introduced in British India. The Nizam is the absolute master of eleven millions of subjects, about a sixth of the entire population of the feudal States under our protection, who accept his decisions of the laws he imposes upon them without any of the combative opposition to constituted authority which is so frequently displayed in our own territory. Theoretically, the Hyderabad system of government consists of a Prime Minister, with four assistants, a retinue of Secretaries, a Council of State, and a small legislative assembly to which half a dozen non-officials are nominated. But in practice the ruler "is the supreme authority in the State in all matters, and his decision is final in every question. Every subject of moment is reported to him and his order obtained." Although they are not debarred from the rights of public discussion we do not find the Hyderabadisholding meetings to criticise the acts of their Government, or to formulate demands for a larger control in its affiairs, or to suggest that the Nizam should divest himself of his inherited autocracy and delegate it to a representative assembly of his subjects to be elected by popular vote. The explanation of their attitude towards the ruler is that they have confidence in his impartiality and ability to protect their interests, a feature which once existed on our side of the border also, and have therefore no ambition to emulate the riotous speaking and writing against which we have had to legislate. And the Hyderabad example is typical of the situation in all the other great States (with perhaps one exception) where the people are perfectly content with the personal forms of government, to which they are accustomed and have, so far, manifested no inclination to imbibe the radical cults which are revolutionising the old order of things in British India.

The one exception to the general placidity which characterises Feudatory India is perhaps Mysore, where the National Assembly which meets the Dewan in an Annual Session and the newly constituted Legislative Council are exhibiting symptoms of a desire to supersede existing methods by more democratic ideals, borrowed from Madras progressists with whom its official ranks are largely leavened. The Peoples' Assembly, which is the pioneer institution of its kind in Indian States, is now demanding that the Dewan should meet it more frequently and practically submit for its approval and decision all important measures touching the general administration, concessions which would convert it into a species of Oriental House of Commons with powers of veto that might give rise to embarrassing situations for the ruler and his advisers. Another local legislative council has entered upon a programme of enactments which will add considerably to the volume of State laws and the activity and fees of the vakils who will have to expound them. It is, we understand, this aspect of affairs which has been one of the contributory causes to the Dewan's recent resignation, and his successor's efforts to meet a situation which does not exist elsewhere will be followed with interest by other administrators who have no popular ambitions to contend against. In none of the remaining States are there any of the indications discerned by the imaginative correspondent, and should they appear at a later date as a consequence of our own administrative amendments, their rulers may be trusted to take measures for the preservation of the forms of government which make their principalities valuable object-lessons of the methods of older India, and provide useful avenues of employment for their own educated subjects, as well as those who go to them from our side of the boundary line.

THE MILLOWNERS' MEETING.

THE speech of Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, as Chairman of the Millowners' Association, was an excellent summary and review of the difficulties with which Bombay's premier industry has to contend. On every side have been heard cries of depression, but when the position is analysed it is found that, despite the great efforts of Japan, Indian trade with China is steadily expanding. The trouble has not come from the East, but is of Indian origin helped by overproduction in England. The great increase of looms in India was bound to produce a crisis as soon as the Indian goods were forthcoming in sufficient quantity to make an appreciable supply. An enormous amount of capital has therefore been temporarily taken out of the market, but with the prospect of better times that locking up should not continue much longer. Mr. Fazalbhoy rightly laid stress on the effect the Swadeshi movement is having on commerce, and later dwelt on the iniquitous excise duty on Indian cotton goods. Whether there will be any effect from continued pressure brought to bear, with a view to the abolition of the import, it is difficult to say, but there is evidence that the Government is not callous to the unfair nature of the tax, and the present is certainly the time to endeavour to obtain redress. The two matters are intimately bound up in progress, for one is the very antithesis of the other, and the progress of the Indian mill industry can only be thoroughly assured when the incubus with which it has been saddled by Lancashire has been removed.

It is satisfactory to see that education is attracting so much attention amongst millowners. The Chairman of Wednesday's meeting has been identified with many movements of an educational nature, but his latest words in this connection give hope that his energies will be directed towards a quarter from which all the support possible is necessary. Before anything can be done to spread primary education among the mill-hands much will have to be done. It has been stated that this class spends more on liquour than on food or clothes. So long as this is so there can be little hope of education spreading, for the adults prefer their children to earn a few annas a day rather than to allow them to prepare themselves for the infinitely better prospects which offer. The ignorance of the Indian mill-hand is colossal, and it is the most difficult matter to induce him to help in the bettering of his position. That his value would be immeasurably increased if he had even the most rudimentary education is now thoroughly recognised by the majority of millowners and, in order to strengthen their position in the fight for trade, efforts must now be made to secure a better class of worker. Mr. Fazalbhoy takes an eminently practical view. Having expressed the opinion that the Bombay Municipality would help, he went on "but we should not be indifferent to our own duty in the matter. We must also try and help the Corporation by setting up schools all round for the benefit of our mill-hands. It will be to our own interests if our hands are educated. Again we are suffering from the paucity of skilled labour. But it is idle to talk of higher standards of technical skill unless there is a solid foundation for primary education, which must aim at increasing the resourcefulness among the operatives by substituting drawing for writing and cultivating a taste for manual work. If there is a suitable alteration in the present defective system of primary education among workmen's children then I see no cause for the apprehension expressed in some quarters that the result of education among the operatives would be to drive out the people from the mills. From primary education skilled training will be only the natural step and its advantages are too apparent to be demonstrated." But the steps must be taken in proper order. "Downward filtration" has proved a failure and the technically trained man is less wanted at present than an intelligent body of workmen capable of understanding the nature of the work which they perform. No doubt the owners will find the first step expensive, but it is an investment of capital which will bear interest at a rate hitherto deemed impossible. Of the many other matters which came under consideration, prominence must be given to the housing question. In many respects this is combined with that of education, for better housing will help towards education just as education will create a demand for better housing. The relations between the owners and the Improvement Trust are satisfactory and a workable scheme should not be difficult to find, although it must necessarily await some decision in the all-important problem of the general expansion and development of outer-Bombay.

A LOST GREEK PLAY RECOVERED.

A LOST play of Euripides has been recently recovered and we can now read considerable portions of it in Greek and English, thanks to the labours of Dr. Grenfell and his able collaborator Dr. Hunt. Such a discovery would have caused a great sensation in the learned world in any generation but our own. We are now almost accustomed to the recovery of literary works of classical Greek antiquity, and nothing now can surprise us. Even the lost decades of Livy, whose loss has passed into a proverb, so irreparable has it been considered, may one day be found lying quietly in an Egyptian tomb, and their discovery, which would have sent a pleasant thrill through the learned world any time up to the last generation, would now be received as a matter of course. The splendid find of Aristotle's lost masterpiece on the Constitutions of Athens about eighteen years ago was the first, we believe, to raise high hopes in this direction which have been amply fulfilled, though no such work of the first importance like Aristotle's political treatise have been yet discovered. But several poets like Herondas and several ancient dramas have turned up. Even a new Greek historian, whose very name is unknown and the subject of hot debate just now among scholars, has been added to ancient Greek literature only last year. And just now we have another play added to the drama of Euripides. We owe this treasure, like some of its predecessors, to the Egyptian Exploration Fund on whose behalf Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt found twelve years ago a memorable collection of papyri, while engaged in excavations at Behnesa, the site of the ancient Oxyrhynchus in Egypt. These precious papyri are now being searched and sorted at leisure by their discoverers, and they are found to contain many most important works of both Classical and Christian antiquity. Among the latter are the "Logia" or "Sayings of Our Lord" and the fragments of the Gospel of St. Matthew and other pieces. The editors have already published six parts, pertaining to the Græco-Roman fragments among their papyri, and the sixth part contains the new play of Euripides we have mentioned. Euripides wrote about eighty plays of which only 18 are extant. Of the lost plays we have only some fragments and of some only a few lines. We know that the great dramatist wrote a play called Hypsipyle, but we had a few lines of it alone preserved in a quotation in Stobaen's, the great anthologist of antiquity, who has been the unconscious means of preserving so many fragments of famous Greek writers whose works have been lost. We have now not indeed this play in its entirety, but we possess very considerable fragments of it which give a good idea of what it must have been like. Already several questions have arisen regarding its plot and and other details which will be matters of controversy among scholars. Hypsipyle, it may be mentioned, was the name of the Amazon Queen of the Greek island of Lemnos, inhabited by women alone as they killed all their males. The Argoaunts on coming to this island found these Amazons on it, and Jason, their leader, married Hypsipyle, who had secretly preserved her father from the general massacre of the males. The other Amazons subsequently found this out and banished their queen Hypsipyle, who was sold to Lyangers, King of Nemea. This romantic story of Hypsipyle and her two sons by Jason forms the subject of Euripides' new play which judging from these fragments appears to be treated in his masterly way.

IN consequence of Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., a member of the Municipal Corporation, elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, having resigned his seat on that body, the Municipal Commissioner has fixed Wednesday the 28th instant for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

THE death is announced of Raja Mahima Ranjan Roy Chowdhury, of Kakina, on Friday last.

THE appeal preferred by Moulvi Afsaruddin, late Sub-Divisional Officer, Manickgunge, who was convicted of bribery, is now being heard by Mr. Drake Brockman, District Judge of Dacca.

DURING the week ending 6th April 32½ chests of opium were removed from Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, five were shipped to Cutch-Mandvi, and farmers purchased as follows:—Cambay, 2; Ahmedabad, 10; Kotda Sangavi, 4; Sholapur, 5; Broach 6; Wadia, one; and Godhra 3. During the week 133½ chests were imported from Indore.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE SHOPPING CARNIVAL.

London's Latest Store.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 19.

THIS has been the greatest shopping week in the history of the distributive trade. "Selfridges," the mammoth store with which American enterprise and dollars has endowed a grateful London, was formally opened on Monday. For months now Selfridges has been a certain topic of conversation wherever women congregated together. It is safe to say that no shop in the world has aroused so much curiousity among both men and women, for "selfridges' is the only known instance of a vast store starting "from the top" as the American would say. The other great distributing enterprises of the world have had their day of small beginnings. "Selfridges" begins where others would be proud to end. With a great flourish of trumpets the doors of the great Portland Stone Palace in Oxford Street, were swung open on Monday morning and hundreds of thousands of Londoners took stock of the new stores. A quarter of a million personal invitations had been issued by Mr. Gordon Selfridge and the huge premises with their acres of showrooms were a bower of roses and spreading palms.

On every floor there was a surprise and always a delightful one. Londoners, made their first acquaintance with a soda fountain, rest rooms, reading rooms, and dressing rooms, adjourned the restaurant; Americans found an American club room with their favourite newspapers; French ladies were taken to the French room where a dainty Parisian was in charge; and German patrons found a countrywoman acting as hostess of the German room. There is even a First Aid department with a trained nurse in charge.

Selfridges, it will be seen, creates, a new era in shopping. It is a perfectly equipped club house as well as a store!

WONDERS OF SHOPLAND.

Very wisely the older established shops recognising that this new comer was a formidable rival decided to give special displays of spring goods and so women folk are revelling unique exhibition comprising miles of shop windows.

Never have the shops been so tempting or so distractingly full of novelties, declared the women who thronged the pavements of Oxford Street, and overflowed into Kensington High Street and Westbourne Grove. Paris and Vienna had revealed their closely guarded secrets and the four corners of the earth had yielded tribute in richest fabrics and richest dyes to the Cæsars of shopland who have arranged their great spring pageant.

WINDOW DRESSING ART.

The extraordinary development in the art of window dressing is one of the facts that most impresses itself on the mind. The leading West End houses have with one accord demonstrated the triumph of the colour schemes on the dressing of their windows. Instead of placing several colours in the same window—say a display of thin summer fabrics in delicate tones such as used to be the rule—the up-to-date window dresser makes a colour picture by displaying a smart toilette, a selection of hats, parasols, ribbons, gloves, handbags, etc., all in one colouring. Imagine for instance a "tourterelle" window, silks and cloths, flowers and ruffles, blouses and frocks, sunshades and ties, every accessory of dress in fact, all carried out in this wonderful new shade which promises to be the colour of the year. Tourterelle is difficult to define. It is a blend between peach and a faded rose. Ashes of rose it has been called.

Not a note clashes in these colour pictures. Even the window tickets are in harmony, for instead of the commonplace black and gold lettering on a white card, the eye rests on a hand painted-picture which is a little gem in its way. In one Oxford Street window, for instance, devoted to the display of the new shade of blue "glacier blue," a cold clear blue, remarkable for its purity of tone was a water-colour drawing of an Alpine scene, with the blue sky reflected on the glistening snow-crowned peaks.

It was perhaps a little humiliating to know that the fingers of a mere man had arranged the entertaining display of summer finery seen in the West End shops this memorable week. The window dressers are masculine to a man!

THE NEW COLOURS.

The new colours are simply irresistible. Never has the art of the dyer yielded such poetical results. Of "tourterelle" and "glacier blue" I have already spoken. Another exquisite faded rose tint which might be called first cousin to "tourterelle" is "rose fanee," the new green is "olivette," the soft hazy green of the lichens. In many ways it is the most successful of the new tints. In the realm of mauve there are two new shades of rare beauty. One is a pastel mauve, which has been christened "Lilas de, Perse." The other has more depth and body and has been given the appropriate name of "thistle."

Perhaps the quaintest of the new colour names is that given to the new shade of brown, a soft and gentle tone curiously free from the warmth of the cinnamon and tobacco shades that have been so much with us of late. The new brown is called "deer" and the name fits the shade like a glove.

DAUGHTERS AS THEIR FATHER'S PARTNERS.

The idea of a daughter being formally admitted into partnership with her father and that father a solicitor, is a novel one, but it appears that in Scotland there are several solicitors who are only waiting for a change in the law to do this, and if the simple little single clause which has been introduced by Mr. Gulland, M. P., passes, women will be allowed to practice as solicitors in the Courts north of the Tweed. Mr. Gulland has got men on every side of the House to back his measure, even the lawyers. The classes and degrees in law are now open to girls in all the Scottish Universities and there seem many women who are qualifying to become solicitors. In three of these cases that are personally known to him, so Mr. Gulland told me at the House to-day, the girls are daughters of three well known Edinburgh solicitors, who happen to have no sons to succeed them. One girl has taken second and another third place in a large law class of men, and the parents are so impressed with the ability of their daughters that they are desirous of taking them into partnership. The present position is that a girl may qualify but she is debarred from practising. That is to say she can act as managing clerk to a solicitor but she cannot legally exact fees.

NOVEL DINNER TABLE DECORATIONS.

A table decoration exhibition has been one of the attractions of the week. The eve of the London season is an ideal time to introduce novelties in dinner table arrangement and hostesses have thronged Waring's Galleries in the hope of getting new ideas for their own tables.

One of the lessons of the exhibition is that the scheme of table decoration this season must synchronise with the period of the room's furnishings. Jacobean oak for instance demands blue delf and English rosse. Sheraton furniture requires Sheffield plate of classic severity, glass in Adams' designs and tall stemmed flowers. Daffodils and mimosa were the flowers used on the Sheraton table illustrated. Smilax was traced on the Adams' table in the lines of an Adams' ceiling.

Spade dessert service and menu cards, candelabra shades with serrated borders of glass beads, with a dainty chintz pattern arranged in the beads and quaint silver vases fitted with mauve and red anemones, gave the correct atmosphere to the "chintz" table. Very sweet and pretty was the turquoise and pink table. The pink roses were tied with blue ribbons and the design on mean cards, lamp shades and china matched the glass shaded pink.

A Brabant lace inserted table cloth over a pink foundation, old Dutch silver, bulb shaped cut glass and heavy masses of pink tulips were the constituents of the Dutch table. One of the most effective schemes was the "Georgian table." Table cloth was dispensed with in this case for lace bordered tea cloths which were arranged on the polished mahogany table. The silver was late 18th century. Very massive and magnificent and china and glass were in keeping. Scarlet carnations were arranged in a heavy silver bowl and the silver candelabra were shaded with scarlet silk.

THE NOTABLE CLOTH FASHION.

The notable cloth idea is obtaining many converts, and at many smart dinner parties this season the guests will dine on polished mahogany instead of white damask.

A handsome lace bordered table centre is placed in the middle of the table, and each diner has a lace bordered mat placed in front of him. Smaller mats for dessert and flower vases are included in each set.

American hostesses are said to be responsible for this picturesque revival of the days of the Georges. So far as England is concerned about a couple of years ago, a few ladies began to adopt the notable cloth fashion on special occasions, but orders for the dinner mats had then to be specially executed. Now the demand has become so great that the linen department of one of the large West End furnishing stores that has lead the innovation, is selling dinner mats as fast it can turn them out. It is no unusual thing for a woman to come in and buy twelve complete sets at a time. The sets range in price from a little over a guinea to much as twenty-five guineas. The latter are bordered with point de Venice but even the cheaper sets are edged with hand-made lace, a Brabant lace being particularly fashionable.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

The following appointment is notified:—

2nd-Lieut, I. L. O'H. Hare, Unattached List, attached to the 1st Bn., The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) to be officiating Double Company Officer, 64th Pioneers, dated 30th March.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

It is ruled that an Electrical Engineer Volunteer must annually obtain a certificate of extra-efficiency in order to be reckoned as an extra-efficient.

Colonel F. St. D. Skinner to be an additional Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Army, vice Mackenzie deceased.

Major G. Mck. Francks to be Professor, Indian Staff College, vice Montgommery vacated, and Major M. P. Buckle to be Professor, vice Bird vacated.

Nursing Sister Miss Ethel Andrew is permitted to resign.

Colonel Landon, Inspector of Gymnasia, has six months' leave.

Major-General Grover, Inspector-General of Cavalry, has six months' leave and Brigadier-General J. S. Cowans five months' leave.

It is notified that military officers may not travel in the Soudan without War Office permission.

Conductor F. D. Dawson, Adjutant-General's Division, has six months' leave.

It is notified that all recruits for the 124th and 126th Baluchis are henceforward to be enlisted for general service.

The revised rates of signalling pay for all British units and increase in the number of signallers in British infantry units are made permanent.

It is also notified that improved out of India rate of unemployed pay of five hundred pounds annually for officers under the Furlough Regulations of 1875 applies to those who entered the Indian Army before the 1st July 1881 as well as after.

It is notified that all thefts or other losses of arms amongst troops in India are to be at once reported by the military officers in command to the local police.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 6th April was 1,065, giving a death-rate of 55·25 per annum per thousand as against 64·45 the corresponding period of last year, and 89·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 54 died from fevers; 407, plague; 17, small-pox; 4, measles; 14, cholera; 1, leprosy; 45, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 178, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 35 dysentery; 26, still-born; 106, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 25; Brahmin, 43; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 518; Hindu low caste, 99; Musulman, 267; Parsi, 28; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 32; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; The total number of births was 377 as against 367 the corresponding period of last year, and 352 the average over the past five years.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

MR. HALDANE ON CONTINUITY OF POLICY.

Wide Views Necessary.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Mr. Haldane, speaking in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that the fleet must be brought up to the margin of strength which Sir Edward Grey had demonstrated, but we must base our calculations, having regard to the type of vessels and strategical position, on very wide views. We had to aim at the establishment of principles which might be the foundation of continuity of naval as well as military policy.

The West Australian Premier has cabled to Sydney, expressing his readiness to support a "per capita" contribution to a "Dreadnought."

LONDON, APRIL 8.

A telegram from Sydney states that Mr. Deakin, in the course of a speech there, said that Australia would be insecure without the British Navy, and that she should stand beside New Zealand and offer the Motherland a "Dreadnought."

EX-PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Cold Reception at Trinidad.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Governor of Trinidad has been instructed not to allow Castro to land. The ex-President was enraged at this order and landed at Martinique, the only port in the West Indies which is not barred.

THE TRADE RETURNS.

Great Slackening in Decreases.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Trade Returns for March show decreases of only £81,316 in imports and £1,006,987 in exports.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLE.

Nationalists Capture an Arsenal.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Nationalists have seized the arsenal at Urumia and have captured Mohtassam Sultaneh.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Duty on Tea Rejected.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Advices from Washington state that the House of Representatives has adopted amendments to the Tariff Bill, providing that tea shall be duty free and removing the countervailing duty on coffee.

DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION.

Crew Saved.

LONDON, APRIL 7

The Destroyer "Blackwater" has been sunk in a collision with a steamer off Dungeness. Her crew was saved.

[The "Blackwater" was a twin-screw destroyer of 550 tons and 7,000 (I.D.) I. H. P. She belonged to the Channel Fleet and was tender to the "Sapphire." Her commander was Captain J. M. D. E. Warren.]

HASSAN FEHMI'S ASSASSINATION.

Commotion in Constantinople.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the assassination of Hassan Fehmi has caused great commotion and resentment. It is regarded as an attack upon freedom of opinion.

The Grand Vizier has promised to make a most vigorous search for the murderer.

QUEEN WILHEMINA.

Coming Accouchement.

LONDON, APRIL, 8.

Great excitement prevails in Holland over the forthcoming accouchement of the Queen. Most elaborate preparations have been made for the event and orange favours are in evidence everywhere. The national subscription for presents amounts to fifty thousand pounds, half of which the Queen has decided to devote to charity.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY.

Alarming Rise in Price.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Alarm is expressed at the rising price of wheat, which is attributed to the shortness of the world's supply.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

The Rejected Clause.

A PARTIAL SUBSTITUTE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Mr. Buchanan has given notice that he will move at the Committee stage of the India Councils Bill the insertion of a clause virtually replacing the clause rejected by the House of Lords, minus the provision for the issue of proclamations determining the powers and duties of Councils, but with the addition of a new paragraph authorising a Lieutenant-Governor with the consent of the Viceroy to make rules from time to time for the more convenient transaction of business of the Council.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

German Syndicate's Statement.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The German syndicate, which is arranging the Canton-Hankau railway loan, publishes a long statement in Berlin declaring that the understanding with English and French groups failed owing to the refusal of the latter to allow the German syndicate to participate on the footing of equality. The statement emphatically denies that the syndicate has not acted in conformity with the protocol.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

President Taft has offered to ex-Senator Fulton the post of American Minister to Peking.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

New Ruling by Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

In connection with the suspension and dismissal of Pleaders, under the Legal Practitioners' Act, the Madras High Court has passed the following new rule:—

"Subordinate Judges and District Munsiffs are required to bring to the notice of the District Judge every case in which a Pleader is guilty of misconduct for which he is liable to be suspended or dismissed under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act. If the High Court after the perusal of the records considers the proceedings of the Subordinate Court should be revised, under Section 15 of the Act, the Registrar shall set the case down for hearing by a Bench of two Judges, and shall give reasonable notice to the Pleader, and to the person, (if any), on whose complaint the proceedings were instituted, of the day on which the report, or order, will be considered. Such Pleader and complainant may appear in person, or by Counsel, or Vakils, to show cause against or in support of the report or order."

DUM DUM STATION SEARCHED.

Seizure of Documents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

A Police search, in which about 120 Policemen, European and Native, were employed, was made at the Dum Dum Station this morning for arms, ammunition and explosives. It is alleged that seditious books were seized and four or five formulas for making gunpowder. No arrests were made.

LATER.

The house searched at Dum-Dum this morning was that of Hemendra Prosad Ghose, late Sub-Editor, "Bande Mataram." Later in the day his Calcutta house was searched where some copies of the "Bande Mataram," several letters and a picture of Khudiram Bose were found.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

Proposed Commemoration of Services.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

A movement has been started by leading commercial men interested in the mining industry in Bombay and Calcutta, to commemorate the valuable services of Sir Thomas Holland, the retiring Director of the Geological Surveys.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Sub-Divisional Officer Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 8.

The hearing of the appeal of the late Sub-Divisional Officer of Manikganj against his conviction and sentence for bribery was concluded this evening and judgment will be given next Thursday.

Mr. Gregory of Calcutta appeared for the defence and Mr. N. Gupta for the prosecution.

HEAVY RAIN AT KURSEONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KURSEONG, APRIL 8.

A severe thunder and hailstorm occurred between 3 o'clock and 8-30 last night. Two inches of rain fell with hailstones 2 1-2 inches in diameter. A slight earthquake shock was also felt.

ENLARGED COUNCILS SCHEME.

Construction of Parliament Houses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

No financial provision has yet been made for the construction of the Parliament houses that will be required eventually in Calcutta and provincial centres throughout India for the accommodation of the enlarged legislative bodies under the Reform Scheme, and in view of the present financial stringency a shift will probably be made for next year or two with such buildings as are already available.

In the case of Calcutta, for example, either one of the rooms in Government House or the old historic Council Chamber in the Government of India Legislative Department Secretariat building will probably be fitted up with tiers of seats by which means room can be provided for the new Council, leaving accommodation besides for a limited number of representatives of the public and the press.

For the enlarged Bengal Legislative Council can be found a suitable meeting place even more easily in the immense Durbar Hall at Belvedere.

Provision of more permanent quarters is being kept in mind meanwhile, and designs have already been prepared tentatively for a building in Calcutta with chambers for meetings of both the Imperial and Provincial Councils which shall be worthy architecturally of the purpose for which it is intended. The site for this building is not yet settled, but one that at present appears to be the most promising is that now occupied by the Calcutta Town Hall, a building which is in such a dilapidated condition that it cannot in any case last much longer. The total provision so far included in the Imperial and Provincial budgets to meet increased expenditure, consequent upon the introduction of the Reforms Scheme, amounts in all only to the nominal sum of three lakhs of rupees, it being impossible as yet to fix at all definitely the outlay that will be involved.

CURRENCY RESERVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

As indicated by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in his budget speech, the Government of India are taking up the question of currency reserves in the light of the events of the past two years and have already addressed the Secretary of State upon the subject, the view that obtains being that, while there is no call for the appointment of another commission on the subject, it is prudent finance to strengthen and develope the gold resources of the country in every possible manner.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN MYMENSINGH DISTRICT.

Suit against the Secretary of State.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

The suit brought against the Secretary of State in the Court of the Munsiff of Sherpur, in the Mymensingh District, by Kailash Chunder Nag, objecting to the quartering of Punitive Police, on the ground that as the area in which the plaintiff lived is not disturbed, the State assessment is unfair, and praying for a refund, has been dismissed with costs.

NAIHATI JUTE MILLS RIOTS.

Workmen on Strike.

MILL GUARDED BY THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

As a result of the arrest of 17 men, implicated in the recent riot at the Naihati Jute Mills, a report in the "Statesman" says that the workmen in a body have struck work since Monday last and decline to return. Seven of the accused have been discharged as there is no evidence against them. The Mill is still guarded by the Police.

GOILA WIRE-CUTTING CASE.

Inquiry into Police Conduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

A Barisal telegram, dated April 7th states:—The Goila wire-cutting case was taken to-day by the Magistrate of Barisal. Two witnesses, who had identified Pundit Bhuban Mohan Kabichuramani as the person who ran away after cutting the telegraph wire, were examined at great length by the Magistrate. The witnesses deposed that they were made to identify the accused by the investigating police officers under compulsion, threat and wrongful confinement for days together. They further stated that they did not see the occurrence.

The Magistrate discharged the accused and ordered a departmental inquiry into the conduct of the Police.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Last week there were in all 4,684 deaths, the Punjab reporting 1,489, Bombay Presidency 959, the United Provinces 1,236, Rajputana 268, Bengal 345, Madras Presidency 18, Bombay 166, the Central Provinces 137, Mysore State 24, Hyderabad State 2, and Central India 20.

NOTES FROM MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 6.

It is nice again to be up here and to find that the hill is just the same as it used to be—cool and bright, fresh and pretty as ever it was before. It is wonderful after the hot and dried up feeling of the plains to think that so near at hand, made closer and easier to get at by the use of motors, we can find such a refreshing spot. The trees are so very bright and green, the young leaves showing patches of yellow and pink tips amongst the mass of emerald brilliance which covers so much of the hill. The "augan" or iron bush is in flower, covering its branches with lavender shaded balls, whilst the bracken is turning underneath them as it does at Home when the frosts begin to come. In places where the sun gets at it easiest it is quite red; in the shady nooks it is still green but turning yellow. Then there are trees covered with white jasimine, the odour of which is fragrant and overpowers the smell of the earth. I suppose it is the earth that smells; if I had come up in the dark not knowing where I was coming I am sure I would have guessed it was Mahableshwar, and as I see the same sort of trees at other places I think it must be the earth. One thing about the soil, that it would not take long to find out that it was Mahableshwar, is the colour; it covers every thing, the roadside trees are thick with it, covered by the traffic that passes, and it does not take long to find that black boots are soon made red-brown, or that the ladies skirts should be Devonshire-girls length, *i.e.*, well above the ankle, if they do not want them to look like a bit of Mahableshwar.

What a treat it was when we first got up to sit in the verandah and buy strawberriers and nice little black raspberries from the vegetable man, and when we had got them it was not far to go to get a plate, plenty of sugar, and plenty of good thick cream—from Mrs. de Souza's new dairy it had come,—and sit down and eat and eat away. They say strawberries are bad for one, give one rheumatism and other maladies, but it doesn't matter when one is eating them. I have always liked them, ever since the early nursery days when a little boy used to sing:

Curly locky curly looks wilt thou be mine,
Thou shalt not wash dishes nor yet feed the swine
But sit on a cushion and sew a fine seam
And feed upon strawberries, sugar and cream.

I never liked the first part because I loved helping Jake wash up the dish, though I remember the water was generally too hot to put my "finger puds" in, so I used to dry them; then feeding the pigs was so funny hearing them grunt and scrunch away. But the last line of the verse made up for it all, and we used to sit down and pretend to eat it then.

But one doesn't pretend strawberries and cream in Mahableshwar. I felt like the little boy and his Christmas pudding, who, when his nurse told him to say grace as he had had enough, said: "If I stood up I think I could eat half a plate more." Luckily, however, good things stop and the day's supply being finished it was no use trying to stand up.

There are very few people up here yet, but I hear that after the 15th the place will fill, though there are still a few houses to let even after that date. His Excellency the Governor, it is said, is not coming up at all this season. There is a rumour that Government House will not be closed as Sir John Muir-Mackenzie may go there.

The golf links are exceedingly pleasant just now. There is no press, which is lucky, for the wild shots that show the beginning of the season are in no danger of hitting any one, though it is wonderful where the balls get to, into the jungle, behind stones into holes one could not possibly find, anywhere in fact but straight into the flagged hole meant for them, and one's opponent keeps saying "how unlucky," the polite way of saying "how badly you are playing."

The points are ever beautiful. Of course everyone has their favourite one. Helen's point was Helen's, and it is a delightful one to sit at and gaze down into the mysteries of the Blue Valley. Kates Point was called after Miss Kates not because it was her favourite but because she fell over the side, and the story goes, hung on to the ledge by her chin and was saved from a sheer down drop into the busy valley below, where one can watch the ploughmen and their teams and the cattle driven by little black herd-boys, whose dogs bark is clear, and the curious guggles of their calls carry up to the point, like the jodeling of the Swiss herds from the hill-sides rings in the valleys below. Lodewick Point is called after the first man on Mahableshwar hill, as the monument to his memory tells. It was the place he climbed up as do the coolies from the valley now, and they seem to walk straight down a precipice and, more wonderful, up it with loads on their heads, which would stun an Englishman to carry a hundred yards on a straight road.

I am always sorry for Lord Elphinstone if Elphinstone Point was his favourite, as it is so far away it can only be got at by a whole day expedition, and so only occasionally can it be visited. But when it is reached it is glorious. The bracken grows in park-like profusion and the "whistling school boy" sings his quaint rambling song all day long, which is not as harmonious as

"Those gay, golden vowelled madrigals
Of sky thrush at mid May,"

but is as thrilling and as sweet as the notes are so human and soft and slow.

Lady Northcote's ride to her point is a nice one, I like all the points where a view of the Saddle Back can be seen. Perhaps the most fascinating point on the hill is the newest, opened up by Lord Lamington. To get to it one passes along a lovely ride, cut amongst old and sturdy trees, and on which grow a profusion of orchids which it was Lord Lamington's delight to see growing on the trees, in their natural surroundings. There are so many points it would be impossible to mention them all at once even in a string, of Babington, Bombay, Arthur's Seat, Jameson's, etc., and that each one has a peculiar charm which it seems hard to mention them without is true enough to make me have another or particular name of each, as Bombay Point or Sunset Point, Garvi Point (Lodewick Point). The white bird point is Falkland Point, because I shall never forget seeing a bird of paradise flycatcher darting about there, with its chestnut mate.

W. A.

MRS. MARY SMITH, who would have been 108 in May, has died at Birmingham City Infirmary. She remembered an ox being roasted whole in the street after the battle of Waterloo.

FOR self denial week the Salvation Army aimed at getting £80,000. When the collections were closed that total had been exceeded. The exact figures will not be published until General Booth's eightieth birthday on April 10, at the Royal Albert Hall. Each member of the "Army" had a target to hit—a sum to collect from £100 to 2s. 6., according to rank.

LIFE ON A TRAMP: THE SUNRISE SQUALL.

By Edward Noble.

[COPYRIGHT.]

Dawn on the confines of the South Pacific, and a sea marching with brazen crests to thrash the torn edges of the island with the inappropriate name—Tierra del Fuego.

Dawn, the sky aflame, slashed with coppery wisps, a dun bank of clouds grouped upon an horizon glowing like a brasier, and two ships under a heavy pressure of canvas, drawing foam tracks towards the dim cluster of rocks perched eerily at the end of the world round which they must pass. Men call them the islands of Diego Ramirez, in memory of the adventurous navigator who discovered them; but they stand to the south of Tierra del Fuego, and are cold, bleak, mountain peaks, from which the softer terrain has been washed by the greybeards of Cape Horn.

A sou'-west gale roared in the rigging of these two ships. Seas leaped upon them, sweeping their decks even as they leaped to tear down the island with its granite outposts, but the ships were steel tanks, built to carry grain for the British nation, and to find dividends for those who owned them. They were homeward bound, too, and filled to the hatches with grain: therefore they must be driven. They were undermanned, because a small portage bill is essential if grain ships are to pay a dividend. They were unseaworthy, because they were undermanned; but it was necessary to drive otherwise by no possibility could a dividend be earned. Competition has seen to that. The bounty-fed shipping of the foreigner has hammered it home. It is the law by which England stands in comfort her ears plugged lest she may hear.

On the bow and under the stern of these two ships was a name, printed in white lettering—"Manitou" on this, "Juggernaut" on that. Sometimes the legend appeared through the driving spume, sometimes the spume somthered it, and it seemed that the ships had melted into the giant rollers which battered them.

Grey sea, grey air, grey sky—flecked and whipped with coppery ribbons of cloud, and out there the still pinnacles of Diego Ramirez, foam-clad, cold; the point these two must pass before the driving could be eased.

They came together at dawn. Two hours ago neither ship had been conscious of the presence of the other; now men stood on desk and commented on the capers each out as they slammed at the greybeards. They stared too at a cloud lifting out there in the sou'-west, snow and hail in its keeping.

The men on the "Juggernaut" were screened from the seas, and stood lashed awaiting its advent. It was the sunrise squall; the squall which heralds the approach of day, and, in the wilderness, screams with a note of anger. The "Manitou" required easing. Even a landsman could have seen that. She leaned over under whole topsails and courses. She dug into the rollers, and showered them upon her in tons. The water ran white from her decks—gustily, spouting, like water from an opened sluice. She rose to a greybeard as a steeplechaser rises to a wall in his path, and her forefoot appeared, curving back upon the keel. She flounced sulkily at the impact, struggling to regain her stride, and her rudder lifted from the seas. Her crew stood, like those who watched, on the break of the poop, grabbing the lifelines and staring at the bath on the main deck, where presently they must work, waist deep.

Some snow flakes drove horizontally through the rigging. The dun cloud had lifted, and was now an arch, moving to the zenith. The wind raised voice—a low moan which the wire shrouds transformed into a shriek.

The "Juggernaut's" lord moved slightly behind the weather-cloth, a still figure clad in gleaming oilskins. He lifted one hand, and cried out, "Top-s'l halliards there! Stand by!"

The men heard and turned to obey. Eight able seamen and three boys passed shivering into the main-deck wash. "Whirroo! It's eowld, it's eowld!" said one. "Phut! Yer sister's eowld," said another. "See the bloomin' 'Manitou'!"

The "Manitou" was busy scooping the seas; lurching, smothered in foam, rigid, without springthe modern thing of steel and iron we call a ship. The spray flew high, wetting her topsails as she swooped upon the seas. "They'd best take some of them rags off of 'er,' said a voice, "else——" He waved his hand, descriptively painting the end.

The men stared from a new vantage place upon the fife-rails, and saw their companion heeling, leaning over, clad in foam. For perhaps a minute she remained thus in full view, then snow drove over the pair, and again the wind motif struck out in a dull note.

The "Meniton" was envoloped now in a shroud which effectually hid her from criticism. The horizon had narrowed down to a small circle through which the "Juggernaut's" bow protruded—a pounding, U-shaped thing lifted in spume.

"It's the sun-up squall," said a grey-haired man, who stood staring sidelong at the driving snow.

"Late then," another commented.

"The squall as scoffed the 'Redjacket's' free t'gallen-m'sts," the man insisted, solemn of visage, blinking at the snow. "I know," he added, "fer I were in 'ere."

No one had any objection to urge. It seemed quite possible, judging by the lines by the old fellow's face. "We was runnin' down the eastin," he announced without emotion, "doin' fifteen if we're doin' one, an' all sail on us. It's blowin', an' our free sky'sls are set, when along comes the sun-up squall. The old man cocks his eye aloft, an' sez to the mate, 'Give 'er Bell-tinker, Mister,' an' down he goes out of it. 'Give' er Bell-tinker it is sir,' sez the mate. Then the snow drives over us, an' we 'oozed. Never lowered nuffing. Couldn't. Everyfing locked fore an' aft—see! But," said the man, "we had a crew. Lord! we had a crew. Not like to us—or 'im," he jerked his thumb to indicate the vanished "Maniton," "but a crowd as could eat 'er—if so be they wanted to.

"Bime-by the squall passed, an' the old man pokes 'is head out of 'is shell. He cocks 'is eye aloft. 'Ullo!'ee sez, quiet like, 'wot's come of our free t'gallen-m'sts, mister?'

"The mate cocks 'is eye aloft, too. 'Ee looks more ner a minute, then 'ee turns to the old man' an' sez 'ee, 'I guess,' he sez, 'that sun-up squall has scoffed 'em.'

"And is 'ad," the old sailor asserted, stolidly eyeing the snow. "It took lock, stock, an' barrel. I know, fer I'm one of them as went up to see. Mast'eads razzed clean off, same as if you'd cut 'em wiv a sawr. Nuffing left. 'Alliards unrove, gear unrove, all cleaned out, an' we never heard so much as dam-it.

"'That,' said the man, as he moved to get a tighter grip, "was a sun-up squall in a ship as could stand 'em. This," he waved one hand, "is annover . . . in a ship as can't . . . you bet . . ."

The words failed. A new gloom had fallen upon the racing ship; a gloom which suddenly became darkness. The snow streamed silently, horizontally, between the masts—and from the poop came the shout which brings all sailors to action—"Let go the top-s'l halliards! Let go!"

A grinding squeal of chains, a war of thundering canvas, and the long minor chant of Merchant Jack as he lay back, pulling upon the gear, those were the sounds that fell amidst that turmoil of slatting sails. Snow, hail, seas—a blinding mixture sent by the force which stood over them, threatened the end; then a ripped sheet and the thunder aloft increased, the cry of the men increased; the wind-note triumphant.

A voice on the poop broke in upon it saying very sternly—"Steady with her, there! Keep your luff!" Again, still more sternly—"Steady! Steady! Don't shake the guts out of her. Steady with your helm!"

And the wind note, multiplied a hundred fold, screamed in the murk, striving to drown the thunder of a mainsail and two topsails blowing to ribbons somewhere up there where the snow whirled and the hail made music. A giant sea raised head close to windward, the crest spitting fury; and again there came that calm voice from the poop—"Another hand to the wheel, there! One hand forward! Look out for that ship . . . steady lad! Steady now!" And after a minute of watching, "Hold tight down there!"

Five men and three boys remained now to tend this grain ship, unless the still lord who commanded her chose to sail all hands. They faced the task unconscious of what came; unconscious as the giant ship which had dipped to greet that greybeard of which they had been warned. They clung to the gear, twisted their legs and arms about it and looked round. The squall toward, and they swung back, wind driven, tangled in the ropes to which they clung.

A rush, a grunt, and the "Juggernaut" dug with her nose at the side of that advancing mass, a harsh, a sudden trip and the sea whelmed her, filling her to the rail, hammering at her houses, gutting them.

Dead? Scarcely. Winged? In one pinion. Crew safe? In part—but out there in the spume to leeward two waved arms passing the way of all sailor-men; and ahead, a trifle on the weather bow, loomed the "Manitou."

She stooped as the "Juggernaut" stooped, only her angle was more deadly. She heeled, dipping yard arms, and scooping the seas. She lay in the trough they had sucked out there in the gloom; a ship on her beam-end, carrying her crew and her grain drunkenly in the wilderness. She lay there inert, an obstacle suddenly prepared for the "Juggernaut" to leap to scrape over to escape as she might.

"Up helm! Hard up!"

The still form dominating this charging ship seemed to vibrate at the word—yet it made no move. The commander lifted one hand, emphasising his mind he knew that if the "Manitou" recovered, then the "Juggernaut" might throw up the sponge. Nothing could save her, nothing—was she not of steel?

These two ships, which had come together only with the dawn, had ranged swiftly close in the stress of the squall—so close that now the end appeared. Half an hour ago they had laughed at each other's capers, had been content, perhaps, to bask their own. Without any preliminary they had become friends, ready when the Horn was passed to that, if the weather were kind, or to signal with flags. Now, swiftly, they were enemies. The survivor of them, if one survived, would be compelled to stand his trial at the courts. They were enemies already. What, in God's name, each cried, was that other one doing that she appeared so near? Were her skipper and officers blithering idiots, or were they fasleep? Couldn't they see where they were going; if they steered as it was evident they had steered? What . . . the questions rambled off into blasphemy. The end was before them. Perhaps the end of both. In such a sea anything might happen. Pish! It was a toss up—nothing more.

The ships were of steel. A blow on the gaunt side the "Juggernaut" lifted so brazenly to the winds, and she would crack like a bottle. In five minutes there would be no "Juggernaut"; perhaps no "Manitou"—yet the commander standing there, gauging possibilities, scarcely stirred.

There came a heavier gust, and with it, in a moment, the tension lapsed. The commander stood with bared head acknowledging it.

The "Manitou" had ceased to move. She lay down in the smother. Her sails no longer scooped, they pulsed in the seas which had conquered them. Hen-coops, buckets, lifebuoys, suddenly took shape, bobbing and oscillating in the gloom. Small figures appeared climbing the ship's rail as she turned over. The men still clinging to the "Juggernaut's" gear saw them. Their voices rose. Voices from the "Juggernaut" joined in the shout—but the wind-roar carried the sound to leeward, away from those marionette figures which crawled to the shell-like hull and clung there watching.

One dizzy moment they remained poised, then fell away before the rush of a greybeard which creamed over them, smote the "Juggernaut," and passed hissing into the wilderness.

* * * * * * *

When next man were able to use their eyes a white sheet lay sizzling in the path of their vessel, and the "Manitou" had created a new position for those who methodically star our wreck-charts.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, the President, occupying the chair.

THE ROAD SURFACE.

Consideration was given to the resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding a letter from the Commissioner regarding a proposal to experiment with "Val-de-Travers" asphalt macadam as a road surface for streets. The Committee recommended that if the proposal be approved an additional Budget grant of Rs. 15,000 be made to meet the cost of the experiment.

Sir Sassoon J. David moved in accordance with the resolution of the Committee that the grant be sanctioned.

Mr. S. S. Mistry said that it was not proved that the experiment had been finally approved in Calcutta and he would therefore suggest that the Corporation should wait until the results of the Calcutta experiment were known.

The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner informed members that the Calcutta Corporation had merely resolved to order a large quantity of the macadam from Sicily provided the preliminary experiment proved successful. If the Calcutta Corporation finally made up their minds to get the material in a large quantity, the Bombay Corporation could also at the same time order the quantity suggested by the Committee. He asked Sir Pherozeshah to bear in mind this fact before he pressed his amendment because in that case there would be some delay.

Sir Perozeshah did not think anything would be lost by a short delay. The order had not been given and they could come to some conclusion on inquiry and deliberation in a Committee. He would therefore move the amendment.

Dr Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment.

Dr Collie said that in his opinion it was desirable to try the experiment.

Sir Sukhia thought it was a small amount of expenditure and the Commissioner might be empowered to proceed with the experiment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla remarked that the cost of treating one mile of road 30 feet wide would come to Rs. 1,50,000. If they found the cost prohibitive what was the good of making experiments even if they were quite satisfactory! The question of finance must be carefully considered by a Committee.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney remarked that Bombay needed good roads and that there should be no delay in any course that would give them good roads.

Mr. J. A. Wadia pointed out that conditions in Bombay differed materially from those in Calcutta. He was in favour of an experiment being undertaken. He also pointed out that the cost could not be called very large as this treatment would have permanent effect.

Mr. Milne found Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla's calculations unnecessary as it was not suggested to treat all the roads with asphalt macadam. He suggested that only those roads where there was no bullock cart traffic might be treated with that material. He was in favour of going on with the experiment without delay because even if the cost of treating roads with that material came to ten lakhs or more they would not be required to spend it all at once.

Mr. Wacha was in favour of considering the matter in a Committee because the Bombay Corporation should wait until the results of larger experiments to be undertaken by the Calcutta Corporation were known.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was in favour of the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn remarked that they had before them a question of a new mode of road making and they had no material or data to go upon. The Committee could not do anything in the absence of positive information. He suggested that the Municipal Engineer might be asked to lay out roads in the manner adopted by the City Improvement Trust, as their new roads made two years ago were still in good condition.

On a division Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was agreed to.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report of the Committee regarding the appointment of the Water Engineer. In moving the resolution he said that in view of the amount of work to be done in the Water Department it was necessary that Government should dispose of the question at once.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition, which being put to the vote was carried.

The meeting was adjourned until Thursday next.

AN impudent theft of a £500 bank-note from a bank clerk has taken place at Liverpool. The clerk was paying in a large sum at a Liverpool bank when his attention was momentarily distracted by a stranger. It is stated that the note has been changed at a London sporting club.

THE NEW HARBOUR DREDGERS.

Extraordinary Collection of Customs.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st April:—

Submitted the following letter addressed to the Collector of Customs, dated 3rd July:—

Messrs. Simons & Co., Lt., of Rengrew are supplying the Trustees with two powerful steam suction dredgers and the necessary iron pipe line for the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation Scheme now in progress. The dredgers on arrival will be moored in the harbour and will pump the mud from the bed of the harbour along the pipe line to the site of the Reclamation. For this purpose the pipe line will be floated on pontoons and will connect with the dredgers at one end and the shore at the other end. Portions of the pipe line and floating pontoons are now being landed in Bombay through Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. for the purpose of being rivetted together and placed in position and Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. report that they have made deposits with the Customs Department on account of Customs dues on the pontoons and pipes in order to obtain clearance. I am, however, to point out that the pipes and pontoons are machinery, being parts of machines to be worked by steam power, and the Trustees submit that as such they are exempt from Customs duties. I am to mention that in Calcutta the pipe line connected with a similar dredger, constructed for the Calcutta Port Commissioners, was exempted from Customs duties, vide copies of correspondence attached. I am to ask that you will kindly favour the Trustees with an early reply as the pipes are still arriving.

Submitted the following letter from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, dated 3rd August:—

With reference to your letter, dated the 3rd ultimo, asking for entry of the pipes and pontoons referred to, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to forward, if possible, illustrations of the pipes and pontoons and to state whether they are adaptable for no other purposes than for use in connection with the dredgers.

Submitted the follwing letter to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, dated 10th August:—

With reference to your letter, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to say the pipes and pontoons are not adaptable for any other purpose than in connection with the dredgers. I am to forward herewith a print of an illustration of the pipes and pontoons for your information and favour of return.

Submitted the following letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 15th January:—

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 10th August, 1908, regarding the pipes and pontoons imported by the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the two suction dredgers, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India to whom the question was referred have ruled that the articles are liable to duty.

Submitted letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 10th February 1909, as follows:—

I am directed to forward copy of correspondence with the Collector of Customs regarding the levy of Customs duty on the pipes and pontoons imported into Bombay by the Trustees in connection with the suction dredgers purchased by the Port Trust for the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation Scheme now in progress.

The dredgers on arrival will be moored in the harbour and will pump the mud from the bed of the harbour along the pipe line to the site of the Reclamation. For this purpose the pipe line will be floated on pontoons and will connect with the dredgers at one end and the shore at the other end. Portions of the pipe line and floating pontoons are now being landed in Bombay through Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. for the purpose of being rivetted together and placed in position and Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. report that they have made deposits with the Customs Department on account of Customs dues on the pontoons and pipes in order to obtain clearance. I am, however, to point out that the pipes and pontoons are machinery, being parts of machines to be worked by steam power, and the Trustees submit that as such they are exempt from Customs duties. I am to mention that in Calcutta the pipe line connected with a similar dredger, constructed for the Calcutta Port Commissioners, was exempted from Customs duties, vide copies of correspondence attached. I am to ask that you will kindly favour the Trustees with an early reply as the pipes are still arriving.

Submitted the following letter from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, dated 3rd August:—

With reference to your letter, dated the 3rd ultimo, asking for entry of the pipes and pontoons referred to, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to forward, if possible, illustrations of the pipes and pontoons and to state whether they are adaptable for no other purposes than for use in connection with the dredgers.

Submitted the follwing letter to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, dated 10th August:—

With reference to your letter, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to say the pipes and pontoons are not adaptable for any other purpose than in connection with the dredgers. I am to forward herewith a print of an illustration of the pipes and pontoons for your information and favour of return.

Submitted the following letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 15th January:—

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter dated the 10th August, 1908, regarding the pipes and pontoons imported by the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the two suction dredgers, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India to whom the question was referred have ruled that the articles are liable to duty.

Submitted letter to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 10th February 1909, as follows:—

I am directed to forward copy of correspondence with the Collector of Customs regarding the levy of Customs duty on the pipes and pontoons imported into Bombay by the Trustees in connection with the suction dredgers purchased by the Port Trust for the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation Scheme now in progress.

It will be observed that the Government of India, to whom the question was referred, have ruled that the articles referred to are liable to duty, and have refused to regard them as parts of the machines in connection with which they were imported.

The duty payable under this ruling aggregates approximately Rs. 32,469 to date.

The Trustees submit that it appears to be contrary to all principle that an enterprise of the kind in question, designed for the sole benefit of the Trade and Commerce of the Port, should be subjected to taxation in respect of what, it is still held, are bona-fide parts of the machines with which it is to be effected. The Trustees, if exempted from the charge, would be willing, if necessary, to guarantee that the pipes referred to, which are too thin for any ordinary purpose, shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of except as part of the dredgers, or to pay the duty if they are sold for any other purpose, but they desire to appeal for special consideration of the case in virtue of the fact that when the terms of the contract for the supply of the dredgers and their pipe lines were under consideration between the Chairman, the Trustees' Consulting Engineers and Contractors in London, in July, 1907, the question of the payment of Customs dues was mentioned, but it was found that in the case of the dredger the "Sand Piper" supplied by the same firm of Contractors to the Calcutta Port Commissioners the pipe line and pontoons had been held "on appeal" in April of that year not to be liable to duty and the amount originally levied on that account had been refunded.

There was no reason to suppose that a different view would be taken in the case of a similar import into Bombay or that a decision after appeal in one case which has been made the basis of a contract would be held not to apply in another.

It seems unreasonable that the Contractors, acting in perfect good faith on the assurance of the ruling of the Imperial Customs Department in Calcutta should be put to the serious loss of having to meet this charge. The Board would accordingly ask, if it is not possible to reconsider the decision as a matter of principle, that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will, in the very exceptional circumstances of the case, be pleased to issue a special order under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, exempting the pipe lines and pontoons from payment of duty.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 15th March, as follows:—

With reference to your letter, dated 10th February 1909, in regard to the refund of Customs duty levied on certain pipes and pontoons imported by the Bombay Port Trust in connection with the two suction dredgers, I am directed to state that Government see no sufficient reason for referring the matter again to the Government of India or for passing a special order in the case.

Resolution.—To the recorded. The Contractors should be informed that the Trustees agree to meet the charge as Government decline to remit it.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Mar. 1907.	Total from 1st April 1906 to 10th Mar. 1907.	For week ending 10th Mar. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 10th Mar. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	1,134	26	1,126
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	27	1,125	26	1,139
Vessels transported	12	784	12	850
Vessels attended to	2	86	...	103
Vessels warped	...	19	2	46

| | For week ending 26th Mar. 1909. | Total from

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Major J. K. Condon, Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, combined with furlough for sixteen months with effect from the 3rd May.

Lieutenant B. R. Reilly, Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and 'ex-officio' Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. C. Tate to be Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, and 'ex-officio' Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur, vice Lieutenant B. R. Reilly proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. E. T. Lambert to act as Coroner of Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr. G. F. Chalk, or pending farther orders.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the 7th May 1909 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. H.G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 5th April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the whole period of absence up to six months.

Mr. Jamshedji Byramji Kanga, M.A., LL.B., to act as Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, vice Mr. K. F. Modi, B.A., LL.B., proceeding on leave.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston to be Divisional Forest Officer, E. D., Kanara, vice Mr. A. G. Edie proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. Dadgeon to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. L. S. Osmaston.

Mr. Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M.R.A.C., to act as Talukdari Settlement Officer during the absence on leave of Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. McIver, Superintendent, Photozincographic Department, to be on special duty for a period of fifteen days to report on the proposal for preparing an up-to-date map of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. A. W. Andy to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent, Photozincographic Department, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. McIver on special duty.

Mr. W. C. Shepherd, B.A., I.C.S., Collector of Bijapur, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him with effect from 9th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

The following reversions and officiating promotion of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified with effect from the dates specified :—Mr. A. Wolferstan to be Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive pro tem from 1st February ; Mr. A. E. Boyd to be Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive pro tem from 1st February ; Mr. F. D. Lalkaka, to be Assistant Collector, Class IV, officiating, from 3rd February ; Mr. C. R. Watkins to be Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive from 3rd February ; Mr. A. Wolferstan to be Assistant Collector, Class I, officiating from 20th February ; Mr. A. E. Boyd to be Assistant Collector, Class II, officiating from 20th February ; Mr. C. R. Watkins, to be Assistant Collector, Class IV, officiating, from 20th February ; Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class II, substantive from 25th February ; and Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Class I, substantive pro tem, from 25th February.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 20th April or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., to act as Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Hudson, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., or pending further orders.

The Hon'ble Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, combined with furlough for four months and thirteen days from the 26th April.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. A. Dickins is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the date on which he may may avail himself of it in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eighteen months.

Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., to act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., or pending further orders.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., to act as Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, pending relief by Mr. Orr.

Captain Percy Lloyd Bowers resigns his Commission. Dated 6th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. B. Grayfoot, M.D., I.M.S., on return to duty, to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, vice Captain R. L. Barron, I. M. S., and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, M.D., I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Captain R. M. Barron, I. M. S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Major S. Evans, M.B., M.Ch., I.M.S., on relief, to act as Surgeon in charge Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, vice Captain E. F. G. Tucker, M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P., I.M.S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I. M. S., on completion of his special duty, to act as Civil Surgeon, Poona, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, M. B., I. M. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. D. R. MacIntosh to be Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Mr. W. E. P. Brookes, A.K.C., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., is transferred from the Northern Division for work under the Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Mr. N. B. Baxter is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, West Khandesh District, vice Mr. Kadambi Shrinivasachar.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomarkhadi and Dongri	9	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	16	14	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	13	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	8
Water Division	6	2	9
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	61	44	138
This day last year	91	85	183
Do. 1907			173

THE RAT CAMPAIGN,
April 7th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	34	57	7
B	119	217	38
C	97	83	12
D	33	48	6
E	125	68	14
F	23	3	0
G	39	0	0
Total to date	470	479	77
Total rats killed			945

RAO BAHADUR VEERSALINGAM has accepted the Presidentship of the Kistna-Guntur District Social Conference, to be held at Bhimavaram on the 11th and 12th instant, owing to the inability of Mr. A. Sompadha Row to attend.

A NEW TOURING CAR.

Model of Comfort, Simplicity, and Speed.

A NEW type of touring motor-car has just been introduced to Bombay by Messrs. Hill, Sawyer and Co., who have been appointed Sole Agents to the Ford Motor Co. The new model, a number of which will shortly be delivered to them, is the Ford 20 h.p., 4-cylinder car, seating five passengers. The special feature of this car is its exceptional lightness, with the resultant benefits of low consumption of petrol and lubricating oil, and much less severe wear on tyres. Further, for speed and hill-climbing, the 20 h.p., which the engine will develop, has a much higher value than it would have in the ordinary touring car of heavier build.

A short trial run during which two representatives of the "Bombay Gazette" had seats in the car, the new Ford—a smart-looking red car, with black lines—behaved admirably. It proved a smooth and easy running car, simple of control to the driver and a fine hill-climber. This last was apparent from the ease with which it took Harkness Road on its high gear and at a good speed. The car is fitted with two gears controlled by a single pedal. When this is pressed down it gives the first speed, and when it is released the car runs on the high gear at any speed from three miles an hour up to forty. The reverse is obtained by a hand lever at the side of the car and the speed is regulated by a small throttle lever on the steering wheel.

A small wheel on the dash-board adjusts the petrol supply, so that the driver can get perfect carburation at all speeds without any trouble. This, in fact, can be adjusted so accurately that not a drop more petrol than is necessary need be consumed, while if it is screwed right down it cleans out the small petrol jet and there is no fear of the car stopping on this account. One could not help noticing that in turning even sharp corners there was no rocking of the body of the car. This is due to the arrangement of the springs which run at right angles to, instead of parallel with, the length of the car.

The exceptional lightness of the car is largely obtained by the use throughout of Vanadium steel. This the makers claim will stand a test of 50 per cent. greater severity than any other. The cylinders are cast in one block with the water-jackets and upper half of the crank case integral. To the possible objection that should one cylinder crack it will be necessary to buy four new ones, the makers reply that they will supply the four, cast in one, for Rs. 94 about the price of one ordinary cylinder. The value of this form of construction will be recognised by anyone who has had to take apart an engine. With this new engine it is only necessary to remove twelve nuts to get at all four cylinders, four pistons and eight valves. The fly-wheel is at the back of the engine and is used as a rotor for the magneto generators. It likewise supports the transmission gears, which with the rotor of the magneto are included in the weight of the fly-wheel. This is one of the means employed to lighten the car—the elimination of unnecessary weight. The transmission is of the Ford Spur Planetary type, the advantages of which lie in its longer life and its smooth velvety action as opposed to the jerky vibratory action of other types, which racks transmission, engine, gears and axles.

The unit power plant has been adopted. Ford's have been using it for four years and have brought it to a high state of perfection. Also this is provided with the Ford system of three-point suspension, the entire plant being suspended at three points direct from the frame. By an ingenious arrangement the front support of the motor, instead of being rigidly attached to the cross member of the frames, rests in a bearing and so ensures maximum flexibility.

The system of lubrication is very simple oil is supplied through the opening in the top of the transmission case. The lower part of the fly-wheel casing forms an oil reservoir, and the wheel revolving in the oil acts as the distributing agent, throwing the oil up against the sides and top of the casing into oil ducts which feed front and back of the engine, transmission and universal joint. The oil tank need be filled only about once a month. A low tension magneto generator of Ford design makes a simple and perfect system of ignition. This magneto has no commutator or brushes, no gearing, no contact points no moving wires, in fact every feature which gave trouble in the hitherto accepted type of magneto, has been eliminated. The rotating member in apart of the fly-wheel. The stator carrying the coils in which the currents are generated is a stationary spider permanently attached to the engine and the whole is carried with the fly-wheel casing. The slightest movement of the flywheel generates current enough to make a powerful spark.

The weight of the car is only 1,200 lbs. and thus the 20 h.p. engine is really as powerful as the 30 h.p. engine of the 2,100 lbs. car. Its tyres, appear very small, but as a matter of fact in proportion to its weight the Ford is said to be the heaviest tyred car on the market. The price of this car is Rs. 3,750, this figure being based on a yearly output of 25,000 cars and the makers are also turning out a 20 h.p. three-seated car at Rs. 2,750.

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 8.

There is no change to report, the market being quiet with little inquiry. Shippers are holding off taking tonnage in expectation of lower rates.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	8	2	0 p. m.	1	...
Seas	8	13	40 p. m.	...	58

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (8-4-09) Shamo route to China right (9-4-09).

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 8TH APRIL, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09.. £13,764,900
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 31st Mar. 1909, by Council Bills £14,145,258
" " by Gold..... £ 239,900
Amount remitted in excess over Estimate ..... £ 620,258

THE NEW CONSTANTINOPLE.

Changes to Young Turks are in View.

When the streets of Constantinople are paved, straightened, and broadened, making the place a modern capital, as the new Government proposes it shall be, many of the picturesque institutions which present conditions permit or make necessary will no longer strike the sense of humour in the European. For one thing, the dogs will no longer fill the holes in the narrow side-walks, causing pedestrians to pick their way through the crowded traffic in the slushy roadways, at the same time showered with sweepings and dirty water thrown from the overhanging upper stories of houses. A scheme, novel in character, has been proposed for the extermination of the countless dogs which have lived for generations upon the garbage-piles in the roads before the doors of houses and shops. In keeping with the Mohammedan consideration for lower animals, it is suggested that the males and females be placed upon separate islands in the Marmora, and there fed by keepers till they pass away from sheer old age. A new and effective fire department will also be inaugurated when the streets have been paved, and one of the most extraordinary institutions of this remarkable capital will be no more.

The fire department of Constantinople is in every way characteristic of the regime of Abdul Hamid. In fact it was a body which the old Government, on one occasion at least, employed to do more drastic work than merely exterminating fires. As yet the Young Turks, who have permitted the discussion of the dog problem, have not ventured into that of the fire brigade, to some extent in fear that the number of incendiary fires which have taken place since the proclamation of the Constitution might become even more numerous.

Every night, and almost every day, the weird unearthly call of the red-coated runner with the spear is heard in the streets of Pera and Stamboul. One must hear this call to know what it is. It can neither be described nor imitated by a man not of the East. The effect it has upon one hearing it for the first time is distinctly of warning, but it has the character that warns one not of an element that man knows and may conquer. It is never very loud, yet it will always wake the man upon whose ears it touches. In the glare of day, mingled with the sound of traffic and the buz of active life, it is distinct above all else ; in the dead of night it is ghastly.

There are two great ancient towers in Constantinople—one on the heights of Pera, whence the Romans watched the Bosphorus in their day ; the other on high ground in Stamboul, above all else except the minarets of the great mosques that crown the seven hills. At the summits of these towers, up a spiral, dank, and unlit staircase of three hundred steps, stands always a watcher looking round the horizon. A white triangular flag, with a large red ball upon the centre, is the signal to the gunners in the antiquated har bour forts. At the sound of the cannon everybody knows there is a fire, but no one finds out where it is till ten or twenty minutes later, when the awful cry is heard.

The men at the tops of the towers have descended and given the word to a dozen red-coated, sometimes bare-legged men, who at once grab delicate four-foot spears, which indicate their right of way, and dash off, each in a different direction, to tell the town in what section the discovered fire would seem to be. Everybody makes way for the runner with the spear, who takes his course generally from mosque to mosque, under whose shades the fire-brigades keep their pumps. Meantime Turks and and Greeks with racing instincts, and curious strangers from the hotels gather at bends in the few main roads through the town.

A "captain" on a dwarfed nag leads the better companies, who number from twenty to forty men. This chief is dressed in everyday clothes, often European, except for the fez, for he is the gentleman who drives the bargain with the owner of the burning house. The crew—clad in the slimmest of short trousers, with coloured or spotted undershirts of uniform pattern, and the sash without which no costumed Turk would dress, generally barefooted, though sometimes wearing heelless slippers—come carrying the lightest sort of hand-pump on their shoulders. There is a regular order about the parade; the man who carries the hose nozzle follows on the heels of the horse; the pump, borne on two long poles, is carried by eight men, who are relieved by eight others every 100 yards; on either side run these relays, bringing up the rear comes the man with the hose, a thing of the size one uses at home to water a garden. The pump and the hose are the entire equipment of the volunteers. Ladders and axes they carry none, for these would impede their progress. The first object is to get to the fire. And the object of getting to the fire is not to put it out, but to drive the best bargain for there are rival brigades on the same mission bent. Sometimes the rivals, turning a corner, come into contact, when the parties engage in a running fist-fight.

There is also, of course, a more dignified brigade than these packs of wild men, called "volunteers" so large and important that it seldom arrives on the scene till the fire is out. This department is composed of soldiers of the Army, quartered in the central barracks in Stamboul and in Pera. The hand-pumps of the soldiers are carried in wagons, drawn over the steep, rough streets by four splendid horses. One cart carries adzes, chains, hooks of a peculiar design, and ladders long-enough to reach the first floor of any building in the city.

The bugle blast which clears the streets for the soldier brigade is in keeping with the call of fire, and if one's attention has not already been drawn one turns to see a night, a flare of oil torches lighting up a more extraordinary aggregation than any that has passed. While the volunteers stole along in groups of a score or two score men, this company numbers from two hundred to three hundred. Uniforms of reddish brown, thick woollen things for summer as well as winter, are not sufficient weight to slow their pace ; each man wears also the heaviest of high boots, while on his head is a domed helmet of steel, enamelled a brilliant red. From these helmets, giving the company the suggestion of mailed Crusaders, a leathern bowl hangs down to the shoulders, covering all the head except where the face looks out.

With an axe and loops of rope at the belt of every man save those who carry the flaming torches, it is a wonder that they can follow the pump and the ladder-cart going even at a steady trot ; yet they manage finally to get to the fire in time to drive the snarling packs of volunteers and looters from the wreckage like native dogs from a garbage pile.

The first act of a volunteer company on arriving at a fire is to seek the owner of an adjacent or near-by house and negotiate with him for a sum of money for saving it. While the chief of the black mailing crew is thus engaged haggling rapidly at the top of his voice and wildly gesticulating, his men prepare the pump. Not that there is any danger of the soldiers arriving but because rival packs of their own kind are pouring in breathless every moment and prices are tumbling down rapidly.

All available buckets and tubs have already been gathered and water is being fetched from the nearest fountain before whose gentle stream the packs are shoving and fighting and shouting like madmen. At last a bucketful is poured into the pump, and a dozen muscular arms which have long been ready, begin on the instant to pound the lever. The nozzle directed at a corner of the flame, begins to sputter, then squirts for as much as three minutes, then sputters again and stops. In a few minutes more another bucket is poured in. There is a terrible protest from the crew of every pump if anyone dares throw the water direct upon the fire,

It is altogether a mad carnival. A sight of these firemen at work gives one an understanding of the cry of the red-coated runner. The idea pervading the mob is that nothing can be done because this is the will of God. Fires easily extinguished may be put out because the Almighty permits this, but one is defying Him by making a desperate effort. This is one reason that effective machinery is not employed. You may see in the crowd the owners of threatened homes not lifting a finger to arrest the flames. It is the Christians and Jews who pay the firemen to do what little they can and will. Naturally, builders of good houses in Turkey construct them as nearly as possible of fireproof material.

The day after the fire, nevertheless, the chiefs of the volunteers make rounds of the houses still standing in the neighbourhood to blackmail the owners and tenants who are not Mohammedans, declaring—though they do not believe it themselves—that by their efforts the ravages of the flames were arrested. A house-owner may be called upon by a score of fire-chiefs, all of whom it is wise for him to appease, though this can be done for a tenth of the sum they first demand. Of course the firemen are all Mohammedans ; the Christians of Turkey would not have the courage, if, indeed, the audacity, to venture amongst them.

The report has been circulated that the numerous fires which have taken place in Constantinople since the Young Turks came to power were sent by Allah because the country had defied the Padishah and wrung from him the Constitution ; but the Young Turks are assiduous in pointing out that these conflagrations are the incendiary work of servants of the old, corrupt officials and worthless employees of the old Government who have been dismissed from the Sublime Porte and other Government offices.

DEFENCE'S DEFIANCE.

Pictures of Warfare in the Air.

As it is the habit of man to make his own flesh creep, to persist in being frightened by ghosts which closer inspection reveals in all their poverty of turnip, lighted candle, and white sheet, we need not be surprised at the lurid predictions of the future horrors of warfare in the air. At the same time it seems a pity that we cannot content ourselves with taking reasonable precautions against what the development of aerial navigation may bring upon us in a military way, and that we should be invited to shudder at a prospect of warfare which is at present purely phantasmal.

Mr. H. G. Wells in his own remarkable style has drawn attention to what may happen when aerial navies grapple with one another. We do not so much mind the tremors Mr. Wells confers upon us ; because we accept them for what they are—exercises of the novelist's imagination. It would be as foolish to grumble at Wilkie Collins for setting our hair on end with his Woman in White as to complain of Mr. Wells for performing the same feat by means of scientific and pseudo-scientific possibilities. But when military experts undertake to describe what we are going to suffer some day from battles in the air, we feel compelled to decline to shudder and to protest against being frighted from this direction by what is very likely to prove false fire.

It was in a lecture at the United Services Institution that Colonel F. G. Stone, dealing with the defence of harbours against naval airships, described the scattering of explosives from a great height and over a wide area, and went on to show how inadequate are our present defences for resisting the attacks of strangers in the heavens. The difficulty of discovering the aerial enemy would, according to Colonel Stone, be considerable. A solitary searchlight would not bring adequate information. There would have to be one skyward blaze of light from all over the area in danger. The aeronaut, blinded by the continuous glare and himself visible to all the defenders below, would be compelled to fly to the edge of the shining battlefield, there to be sought out by the single searchlight, followed by shells from the guns below. This is in itself an impressive vision. A genius akin to Milton's would be required to fill in the details of such a sketch as Colonel Stone submitted to his audience.

The aerial warship may or may not be on the way. Obviously it is the duty of a good Government to be ready for contingencies of this or any other kind ; and we welcome any indication that our military authorities are not blind and deaf to modern developments and possibilities. But, if any fears should have been aroused by the fights of Colonel Stone's fancy, let us endeavour to calm them by remembering that man finds an antidote to most poisons, a balm for most wounds, a shield against every physical attack. We have no doubt that when firearms were introduced some folks saw in them a weapon which nothing could resist, and which was destined to turn earth into—the other place. The world has survived firearms and is, we firmly believe, a much better place to live in than it was in the ages preceding their invention. Man has discovered means of protecting himself against them. Among other things he has found that a soldier armed with a gun is nearly so destructive as might be supposed—that, in fact, he wastes no end of powder and bullets in doing comparatively little damage. So, if the aerial navies should come—a problematical condition—their weak points will be betrayed, methods of defence brought into operation.

For ourselves, we fear the amateur aeronaut more than the military. It would be a sad nuisance to have him peeping into our windows as he rose from earth, dropping small things down our chimneys, big things on our heads. Against him, of course, we should defend ourselves and our belongings. Science might discover a new kind of netting to be stretched between earth and sky, so that empty bottles, jagged tins, and mimic weapons could not be discharged by hilarious trippers in the air on the fragile bodies of men and women who should still cling to the earth. Nor do we despair of military science lighting on efficacious means of saving our harbours, our stores, our towns, and ourselves from navies dropping thunderbolts. Where there is a weapon for attack, there will be a weapon for defence.

And in the last resort there will be always this good Mother Earth of ours to take us into her bosom and hold us safe. Even now some of us live a good part of our time in underground tubes. Will it not be permitted us—science assisting—to take complete refuge there if in coming days the surface should be proved unsafe? Should the airship become a tyrant—let us repeat that we do not believe there is any immediate prospect—we shall be able to burrow like the moles, and perhaps make ourselves as happy as they appear to be.

THE USE OF THE ROAD.

Lord Willoughby De Broke's Drastic Bill.

The Vehicles on Highways Bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Willoughby de Broke applies to all vehicles, whether automobile or not, driven on all roads used by the public. It proposes to deal with the most serious dangers and inconveniences which arise from the modern development road traffic by providing for the mapping it of the roads of the United Kingdom into three divisions, marked by appropriate sign posts. It will be the duty of the local authority, under the general control of the Local Government Board, to put up sign posts on all roads indicating the maximum speed in the area, and also to mark dangerous places.

It fixes the following maximum speed limits in the respective divisions : (a) Ten miles an hour in or near rural villages or at dangerous places, or where so required by the Local Government Board; (b) Twenty miles an hour in or near towns ; (c) Thirty miles an hour in the open country.

Racing and speed competitions on public roads are forbidden.

It is declared to be an offence to drive a vehicle in any place or at any time recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public.

Where the driver committing an offence is the servant or under the control of a person who is in the vehicle when the offence is committed that person also may be convicted of an offence.

Vehicles mechanically propelled, and capable of being driven more than ten miles an hour, are required to carry speedometers The use of hooters, horns, and other loud instruments of warning by persons driving vehicles is prohibited, with a view to preserve the due use of roads for all persons.

THE death has occurred of Captain J. G. Cameron, who until recently, was General Superintendent at Southampton of the White Star and American Lines. He formerly commanded several of the White Star vessels, his last ship being the "Oceanic."

NAPOLEON IN ELBA.

An Unpublished Interview.

An interesting sketch of Napoleon as he appeared during his captivity on the island of Elba is given in some extracts published by the "Daily Mail" from the journal of the Cambridge undergraduate named Scott, who, in September 1814, paid a visit to the island, in company with his friend, Colonel Douglas, and three military asquaintances of Leghorn,—Colonel Lemoine, Major Maxwell and Captain Smith,—and there conversed with the great commander. The extracts are as follows:—

September 16th, 1814, Leghorn.—Dined at Mr. Fraser's, an English banker residing here. Everything perfectly English—boiled mutton, "a la sauce du sand," roast beef, Cheshire cheese, porter, wine drinking with each other. . . . Almost all of the party are intimately acquainted with Colonel Campbell (Commissioner at Elba) and Captains Usher and Tower. Colonel Campbell considers Bonaparte a very lucky man of common talents. Bonaparte conducts himself with the greatest familiarity to them ; he tells them to ask any question they like concerning his campaigns and his plans. He said to Campbell : "Do you consider Wellington the greatest general in the world?"

Campbell answered : "Among your marshals there were so many that perhaps it is doubtful who is the first general."

"No," said Bonaparte, "Wellington is the first general."

September 19th, Elba.—Bonaparte rises generally at daylight, and takes an immense quantity of exercise. Colonel Cambell has often been knocked up by him. He rides about and explores "every hole and corner of the island till his attendants are tired and then he will set out on a fresh expedition on another horse till his dinner hour. After dinner he will sometimes walk in his room for two or three hours together." In short, Colonel Campbell says, "he seems to wish to prevent himself from thinking upon his former state as much as possible." He sometimes sleeps in his chair for a short time in the forenoon. He eats a great deal, is particularly fond of fish, drinks his wine and water separate like the English ; of the latter he drinks great abundance.

We stood in a lane about five yards wide. The Emperor approached. We drew back and formed a line on his right, standing uncovered. He stopped his horse short and touched his hat.

A "GRACELESS FIGURE."

The first impression on my mind was : Can this be the great Napoleon? Is that graceless figure—so clumsy, so awkward—the figure that awed emperors and kings? It is surely impossible, and that countenance ; it is totally devoid of expression ; it appears, even, to indicate stupidity ! Such was the first impression, and, though I soon found reason to change my opinion concerning his countenance, I still continue to think the figure of Napoleon very unmartial, clumsy, and awkward. He looks about forty-five years of age, has a very large corporation, and his thighs are large, quite out of proportion.

He wore a cook hat low over his eyes, which in some measure contributes to give him the stupid appearance at first sight. This hat is very high behind, low before. Its brownness seemed to indicate that it had stood many a campaign. It bore a cockade of white and red. He wore a great military coat faced with red; the skirts of it began to slope off from as high as the stomach ; above that it was close buttoned, and as his neck is very short one could scarcely see his black stock. He had two shabby silver epaulets, a shabby star on his breast as Commander of the Legion of Honour, and the three small decorations of the Order of the Legion of Honour, Reunion and Iron Crown. Under his coat appeared a red sash, the grand cord of the Legion. He had a white waist coat, white breeches, and white gloves. His boots were old and shabby ; his silver spurs were fastened with black buckles. He rode a small Corsican brown horse, with holsters in his saddle and a dirty bridle and bit. Though his clothes were old, his person looked clean and neat.

He leans very forward in riding. While he was talking to us his horse suddenly lifted up his hind foot, and Napoleon turned quickly round as if he were nervous. He took snuff not only once during the twenty-two minutes he talked with us ; he took it out of a small black box on which were three cameos. His hand is particularly white, his fingers small and tapering. His hair is black, and hangs down very long in candle ends (to use a term more expressive than elegant) over his coat collar. Yet it is clean looking. His eyes are blue and small ; eyebrows black and rather large. His nose and mouth handsome and of moderate size ; his hair not very pointed ; his complexion also rather yellowish, and has much of that appearance which I might call doughy. His forehead is square and prominant. He spoke quickly and incessantly. His voice is deep, and he speaks rather abruptly.

"ALL THREE ARTILLERY MEN."

Napoleon (to Colonel Lemoine) : What's your regiment?

Lemoine : Artillery, Sire.

Napoleon : Ah! Ah! Artillery! (with an air of satisfaction). Where do you come from?

Lemoine : Genoa, Sire.

Napleon : Spencer is in command there now, isn't he?

Lemoine : Yes, Sire.

General Spencer had been at Genoa only ten days before this interview.

Napoleon : What's your rank?

Lemoine : Colonel.

Napoleon : Who commands the Artillery at Genoa?

Lemoine : I do, Sire.

Napoleon : And you're not a General?

Lemoine : No, Sire. We have not as many Generals of Artillery in our Army as there are in the French.

Napoleon : H'm! Well, what Artillery have you at Genoa?

Lemoine : Two brigades, Sire.

Napoleon : How many guns?

Lemoine : Six to each brigade.

Napoleon : Ah, two batteries. Your brigade is clearly the same as our battery. (Turns to Colonel Douglas) : And your regiment?

Douglas : 79th, Sire, Highlanders.

Napoleon smiling : They say you don't wear breeches. What rank?

Douglas : "Chef de bataillon."

Napoleon : Ah, Lieutenant-Colonel?

Douglas : Yes, Sire.

Napoleon : But is it true that you wear petticoats?

Douglas : Yes, Sire.

Napoleon : have you got them here?

Douglas : No Sire.

Napoleon : I should have liked to see them. (And then to Major Maxwell) : You are also in the Artillery? What rank?

Maxwell : Brigade-Major, Sire.

Napoleon (to Captain Smith) : And you? Artillery also? What rank?

Captain? (He added with much apparent satisfaction) : "All three of you Artillery!" (Turning to Scott) : And you? Are you a soldier? What's your profession?

Scott : I belong to the University of Cambridge. I have not chosen a profession as yet.

Napoleon : What? Camerige? "Camerige?" Ah, I see! You're still young. Well, you'll be a lawyer. Ah! Ah! Your Lord Chancellor—Skine—kine? It's Erskine, isn't it, who is Lord Chancellor?

Scott : No, Sire. Not now. It's Lord Eldon.

Napoleon : Eldon? Eldon?

Scott : Eldon.

Napoleon : Oh, yes, Eldon. I remember. (Then to Colonel Douglas) : Have you been to Sicily?

Douglas : No Sire. I came from Bordeaux. I was in Spain with the Duke of Wellington's army.

Napoleon : Gentlemen, you did good work in Spain. (This was said very deliberately and with a calm air of approbation and content. Then turning to Douglas) : We saw you with Moore's Army?

Douglas : Yes, Sire.

Napoleon : Your soldiers got very drunk there. The wine is very heady. Doesn't the 48th Regiment also wear petticoats?

Douglas : Pardon Sire, the "quarante-et-seconddieme."

Napoleon (goed humouredly) : You mean "quarante-deuxieme." Are you, strictly speaking, Englishman?

Douglas : I am a Scotsman, Sire.

Napoleon (to Lemoine) And you?

Lemoine ; English, Sire.

Napoleon : What province? What county?

Lemoine : I come from Kent, Sire.

Napoleon : Ah! you are our neighbours there. During the whole of our interview, adds the diarist, there was constant half-smile on his countenance, and he has the air of perfect contentment. His eye is remarkably expressive and quick, his eye and voice inspire respect and his manner indicates great talent ; but his smile gives confidence and ease to those who hear him. My companions were unanimous in the opinion that he has more the appearance of a clever, crafty priest than of a hero. His figures is decidedly the reverse of heroic.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS A JOURNALIST.

STRENUOUS as was Mr. Roosevelt's career in office, it is clear that the exertions it entailed did not leave him weary. He became private citizen on the 4th March and two days later he made his "debut" as a professional journalist by contributing, in his new capacity of "associate editor," an article to the New York "Outlook," entitled "Why I believe in the kind of American journalism for which the Outlook stands."

It runs in part—

Every owner, editor, or reporter of a conscientiously and ably-conducted newspaper or periodical is an asset of real value to the whole community. It would be difficult to overestimate the amount of good which can be done by the men responsible for such a publication—responsible for its editorial columns, responsible for its news columns, responsible for its general policy. We have many newspapers and periodicals, big and little, of this kind. But we also have many that are emphatically not of this kind.

During the last few years it has become lamentably evident that certain daily newspapers, certain periodicals, are owned or controlled by men of vast wealth who have gained their wealth in evil fashion, who desire to stifle or twist the honest expression of public opinion, and who find an instrument fit for their purpose in the guided and purchased mendacity of those who edit and write for such papers and periodicals. This style of sordid evil does not even constitute a temptation to the "Outlook ;" no influence of any kind could make the men who control the "Outlook" so much as consider the question of abandonment of duty; and they hold as their first duty inflexible adherence to the elementary virtues of entire truth, entire courage, entire honesty.

Moreover, they are as far removed as the poles from the apostles of that hideous yellow journalism, which defies the cult of the meandacious, the sensational, and the inane, and which, throughout its wide but vapid field, does as much to vulgarise and degrade the popular taste, to weaken the popular conscience, to weaken to the popular character, and to dull the edge of the popular conscience, as any influence under which the country can suffer. These men sneer at the very idea of paying heed to the dictates of a sound morality ; as one of their number has cynically put it, they are concerned merely with selling the public whatever the public will buy—a theory of conduct which would justify the existence of keeper of an opium den, of every foul creature who ministers to the vices of mankind. Here, again, it is perhaps not especially to the credit of Dr. Abbott and his associates that they have avoided this pit ; fortunately, they are so constituted that it is a simple impossibility for them to fall into it.

But they do deserve very great credit for avoiding another type of temptation which has much fascination for men of cultivation and of refined means, and which is quite as fatal to their usefulness as indulgence in yellow journalism. A newspaper or periodical which avoids vulgar sensationalism, which takes and cultivates an interest in serious matters, and things literary, artistic, and scientific—which, in short, appeals to people of taste, intelligence, and cultivation—may nevertheless do them grave harm, and be within its own rather narrow limits an element of serious mischief ; for it may habitually and consistently practice a subtle and slanderous untruthfulness which, though more refined than, is at least as immoral as, the screaming sensationalism of any representative of the journalism which it affects to despise. A cultivated man of good intelligence who has acquired the knack of saying bitter things, but who lacks the robustness which will enable him to feel at ease among strong men of action, is apt, if his nature has in it anything of meanness or untruthfulness, to strive for a reputation in what is to him the easiest way. He can find work which is easier—and less worth doing—than to sit in cloistered aloofness from the men who wage the real and important struggles of life, and to endeavour, by an unceasing output of slander in regard to them, to bolster up his own uneasy desire to be considered superior to them. Now a paper edited by men of this stamp does not have much popular influence, and therefore is less detrimental to the people at large than yellow journalism; but it may, to the extent of its power, exert a very real influence for evil, by the way in which it teaches young men of good education, whose talents should be at their country's service, that decent and upright public men are as properly subjects of foul attack as the most debased corruptionist ; that efficiency and wickedness are interchangeable ; and that the correct attitude to adopt in facing the giant problems of our great and troubled time is one of sneering and supercilious untruthfulness.

Dr. Abbott and his associates have avoided this pitfall also. With them cultivation and good taste have not implied weakness. Demand for righteousness in others has not led to abandonment of truth on their own part.

I am glad to be associated with Dr. Abbott and the group of men and women he has gathered around

BY THE WAY

MISSIONARIES.

In the past five years the number of missionaries sent out from Protestant churches in America has increased by 15 per cent. The British churches doubled this increase, and the Protestants of Continental Europe show an advance of 25 per cent. America now supports over 6,500 missionaries, Great Britain and Ireland over 8,000 and Continental Europe over 3,000. During the year of financial distress it is somewhat remarkable that American gifts to foreign missions were increased by 602,000dols. (gold), while the income in Great Britain decreased by nearly £20,000 and in other countries by nearly £25,000.

PENSIONS FOR MOSQUITO BITES.

Pensions are given for wounds or disabilities contracted in military service. At the present day, according to the "British Medical Journal," bacilli are more destructive to an army than battles, and recent research has shown that the mosquito disables more men than the rifle. It is, therefore, only fair that a nation should express its gratitude in the same way to men in the employment of the State who face danger and contract illness in the course of experiments for the good of their country and of mankind at large. Our contemporary is glad, therefore, to learn that John R. Kissenger, who, as a soldier in the army in Cuba, submitted in December 1900 to the bites of yellow-fever mosquitos in order to assist in the promotion of a knowledge of the mode of spread of the disease, and has been an invalid for a number of years, is to be rewarded for his devotion. A Bill has been introduced in Congress providing for a pension for his relief.

ATHLETIC "BLUES."

While the 'Varsity Boat race can claim many blues who won high distinction in later life, the Sports can also point to some distinguished athletes. Thus the competitors at the first meeting included, in Webster, Wood, and Lawes, a future Lord Chief Justice of England, a Headmaster of Harrow, and a sculptor-baronet of repute. The second meeting exhibited the prowess of the present Earl of Jersey, Mr. Milvain (K. C.) and a future Earl of Chichester. In 1879 the Hon. B. R. Wise, Attorney-General of New South Wales, won the mile race for Oxford; and in 1881 Mr. F. R. Benson, the well-known actor manager, credited Oxford with the three miles. Among many other famous athletic blues are Sir Savile Crossley, Mr. Montague Shearman, K.C., Lord Desborough, who represented Oxford in 1876 and last, but far from least, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.

A GOOD JUMP.

Among Mr. Fry's many accomplishments must be mentionsd his ability as a jumper, and he has told an amusing story of how he first came to know how expert he was in this direction. He was quite young at the time, and one day he saw his terrior coming towards him out of a hedge, foaming at the mouth. With visions of hydrophobia, Mr. Fry did not wait for him, but took that hedge in a wild leap. He also cleared a ditch and was up a plum tree in a moment. The dog, however, followed him and sat at the bottom of the tree. Then it was that Mr. Fry saw that the animal was not mad, but that it had a toad in its mouth. So Mr. Fry came down from his elevated perch and went to look at what he had jumped over. The hedge was much higher than his head, not to mention the ditch. "And," said Mr. Fry, "it was many years before I jumped so high again."

THE QUEEN OF MOTORISTS.

Miss Dorothy Levitt, who has written a useful little book entitled "The Woman and the Car," has long been regarded as the most expert and intrepid of living lady motorists. It is many years since Miss Levitt first took to motoring, and she first began with a 4-h.p. car. Nowadays she thinks nothing of driving the most powerful racers and her skill and daring are little short of marvellous. As far back as 1906 Miss Levitt drove a motor-car at the amazing rate of ninety-two miles an hour; in spite of which fact, she has said that she is extremely nervous when being driven about London in a hansom cab! Like many other well-known motorists, Miss Levitt has her own particular motor "mascot"—a favourite little Pomeranian dog, which accompanies her almost everywhere. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Miss Levitt is a great believer in her own sex. "If a woman wants to learn how to drive and understand a motor-car," she says in her book, "she can and will learn as quickly as a man."

A SCHOLARLY JUDGE.

An interesting legal birthday last month was that of Sir William Rann Kennedy, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. Sir William is generally regarded as the law's finest linguist, and as a classical scholar he has few equals either in or outside of his profession. It is said that when he succeeded to the bench another judge sent him congratulations in elegant verse, to which he replied in an elaborate Greek ode. Sir William is keenly interested in politics, and has more than once tried to get into Parliament; but although he contested three elections in the Liberal interests, he did not succeed in entering the House. Sir William married, in 1874, a daughter of George Richmond, R.A., the famous artist.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

Mr. William Willett, the author of the Daylight Saving Bill, some time ago told some amusing stories of his daylight saving campaign. An enthusiast in the country one night made the clocks and watches in his house an hour fast. The servant's alarm clock went off at five instead of six, but she got up just the same. The cook's suspicions, however, were aroused because it was unusually dark, and by the fact that there was no movement in the neighbouring house. The nurse, too, produced a watch which had been overlooked. This confused matters tremendously. A passing milkman was appealed to. He stated emphatically that it was 5-15 and not 7-15. Neither was the canary satisfied; and the two children—aged six and four years—seemed to think that something was amiss. Indeed within the space of half an hour affairs threatened to become so complicated that to save the situation the guilty party confessed his trick.

MR. WELLS—NEWSPAPER READER.

Mr. Wells, whose new novel, "Tono Bungay," has been already the cause of a good deal of criticism, was one of Mr. Henley's young men on the "National Observer," that brilliant review which was sometimes too clever. One day, when Henley was talking gloomily with Mr. Wells of the prospects of the paper, there passed the office window at which they were standing a solitary wayfarer. "Do you think," said Henley, "that is our subscriber?" Mr. Wells, unlike some novelists, is a great reader as well as a writer. He likes to read the magazines and newspapers. So much is this the case that the novelist has himself said that, when he is at work on a book, he has to be locked in his study, and the periodicals kept from him, lest he should spend his working day in reading them.

REV. F. B. MEYER.

One of the most interesting personalities at the Free Church Conference was the Rev. F. B. Meyer, who is one of the leading forces in the religious life of London. Like many other noted ministers, Mr. Meyer began life in business, in a tea-merchant's office, but he always had a leaning towards the ministry, and when he was a boy his future career was prophesied in a somewhat remarkable manner. In the chapel where he used to worship it was the custom of the clergyman to leave the pulpit and shake hands with the members of the congregation. One day he went up to young Meyer and said: "My boy, some day you will shake hands with the people as I am doing now."

FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

At that time Mr. Meyer was the greatest champion of teetotalism in Leicester, but, feeling that he was doing an out-of-the-way thing for a good cause, he entered the nearest public-house, and, to the astonishment of the barmaid, ordered a pint of porter. With this he returned to the expectant ex-prisoner, but before he gave it to him to drink he carefully knocked the "head" off. The man drank it eagerly, but after he had finished he remarked, with a wry face: "That's the worst pint o' porter I ever tasted! Where's your card, sir? I may as well sign it as drink any more." He signed it at once, and from that moment he gave up drinking, which shows that Mr. Meyer has a wonderful knowledge of human nature, for, had he induced the man to sign the pledge before he had fulfilled his vow to quit the porter, the chances are that he would have continued in his old ways. But trusting him to have one more drink had touched his pride, and he lived to become a reputable member of Mr.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW ACCESSORIES FOR NECK WEAR.

Naturally enough, writes our Paris lady correspondent, some very pretty devices are being introduced to take the place of peltry in general, and among the most attractive novelties which are only being kept back for a really auspicious occasion is the long-curling ostrich feather, to encircle the throat over the stem of which is laid a satin ribbon designed to tie in a full bow under the ear. In snow-white with black ribbon, the effect is dainty and attractive, but even in Paris white loses its dazzling freshness very soon, and a darker shade is more advisable. Marabout will enjoy as great a popularity as ostrich feathers, and in nearly all these accessories ribbon is used freely, a pretty example of white marabout being centred in the same manner with a twist of ribbon; while another was fashioned entirely of ribbon, edged with a narrow band of ermine or sable, as a compromise to cold days.

VOILE DE SOIE WITH EMBOSSED PANELS.

Yellow is a colour of which we may hope to see a great deal during the coming months, and a certain type of brunette will find a large measure of satisfaction in this fact. A beautiful gown has recently been carried out at one of the leading couturieres in pale yellow voile de soie, with a wonderful design in a rich shade of amber. The skirt was fashioned with five panels divided from each other by a soft drapery, while on each panel was embossed a large amber hollyhock about fifteen inches in height and tapering to the top. The skirt was fitted into the waist by means of small gathers, and the corsage was of pale voile laid in folds over the shoulders and opening over a waistcoat of white net, an inch-wide fold of amber satin outlining it. A little rounded guimpe appeared above the gilet, and was cut round the column of the throat, while the voile sleeves which hung nearly to the elbow gave place to undersleeves of white net. It is, besides, interesting to note in this connection that in all the new toilettes at least some part of the sleeves is carried out in the material of which the gown is made.

HAIRDRESSING UP-TO-DATE.

It is almost impossible nowadays to alter one part of our machinery without a general bouleversement in other directions. To balance the increased amplitude of our skirts the hairdressers are changing the coiffure for evening wear, and as a consequence heads are once more growing very big. The favourite rolls or puffs of hair are increasing again in number, and I have seen as many as thirty on one head, covering all the top and back and meeting the puffed-out hair which is brushed back from the sides of the face. Hair ornaments are not so much worn as formerly, but when adopted they generally represent some kind of fillet or fillets with a large ornament on one side.

SUNSHADES WITH SIXTEEN SPOKES.

There is a certain satisfaction in talking and thinking about parasols even before we actually require them, and the new models are rapidly making their appearance. The 16-spoke sunshade will be a good deal used this season, and in addition to its gilt spokes it has the peculiarity of being rather flat, and represents an ideal parasol to accompany a huge hat. Handles are very long—as long as the Directoire walking stick and a novelty of the moment is a nearly flat handle growing gradually wider towards the top, and covered in all its length with carving in imitation of marqueterie. A sunshade of the new and pretty "violine" tone of mauve had a handle in darker mauve with arabesques traced in light yellow. A white sunshade boasted a chine border, and a black one had an edge about three inches wide composed of embroidery, while not a few of the new designs have rosettes of ribbon to match, on the sticks.

MR. CARNEGIE ON SOCIALISM.

Where it Fails.

In an article in the March number of the "World's Work," Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes on Socialism: "Where it fails, and how individualism, rather than Socialism, tends to improve mankind."

"The Socialist," he says, "needs to revolutionise human nature before he can ever test his theories, for nature abhors a vacuum not more than she does uniformity. No two blades of grass are alike, and the higher we go in creation the greater the variations: no two fishes, no two animals are alike. Huber tells us he was able to distinguish the individual ants in the hill, so different was one from another.

"When humanity is considered, no two children but display wide differences, the more intelligent being the more individualistic. No two families are alike, and were all placed under similar conditions, houses and grounds alike, incomes, equal, next day differences would begin to appear and increase as time went on. The children of able, prudent parents would be differentiated from those whose parents were less able. No laws of the State could prevent this. Uniformity to-day would inevitably become variation to-morrow. Before Socialism can introduce uniformity of living, men must be born duplicates of each other; yet in none of nature's productions is diversity so great, because man is the highest and most complex of all.

"We can no more make men equally comfortable through equal incomes than we can make them equal in fortune by distributing the wealth of the country among them. One week after such distribution there would be thousands penniless and begging their bread, their last state worse than the first.

"Because revolutionary Socialism requires a change in human nature, it calls for scant attention. It is impossible to introduce, much less to maintain, the Socialistic state, until human nature becomes totally different from what it is now. When the Socialist has effected this change, but not before, is the abandonment of the present system worthy of the slightest attention. It is not in order as long as men differ from each other—no two alike but all equally determined to live each his own life in his own way, this being his nature. This is the law of progress of his race, as it is of plant and animal life."

Perhaps the most striking passage—coming from his pen—is the glorification of the unwealthy:—

"Seldom if ever to the place or stately home of wealth comes the messenger of the gods to call men to such honour as follows supreme service to the race. Rank has no place. Wealth robs life of the heroic element, the sublime consecration, the self-sacrifice of ease, needed for the steady development of our powers and the performance of the highest service. Let workmen note how many of the exceptionals, who have carried the race forward, were workers with their hands:—

"Shakespeare, Morton, Jenner, Neilson, Lincoln Symington, Burns, Guntenberg, Edison, Siemens, Bessemer, Mushet, Columbus, Watt, Bell, Arkwright, Franklin, Kay, Murdoch, Hargreaves, Stephenson.

"Little has been contributed in the past by either the rich or the titled to the world's advancement, and little can be expected in the future. These classes lack the spur of necessity, and being well placed naturally rest contented. So would the poor were positions reversed. This is human nature as it exists in our day. The exceptional rich man or youth who scorns delights and lives laborious days (there are a few such) deserves double honour."

In a Colonial report on Basutoland, Mr. Mansell, Assistant Commissioner, mentions that guns and brandy smuggling from the Cape Colony is more prevalent then ever. In regard to the former, "the general plan is for unscrupulous Europeans in Cape Colony to buy rifles at about 30s. each, and then to employ native runners to exchange or sell them in Basutoland. The usual price our natives pay for such a rifle is £15, or a horse of equivalent value. The cartridges are sold at 6d. each."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure scented and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, it benefits

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

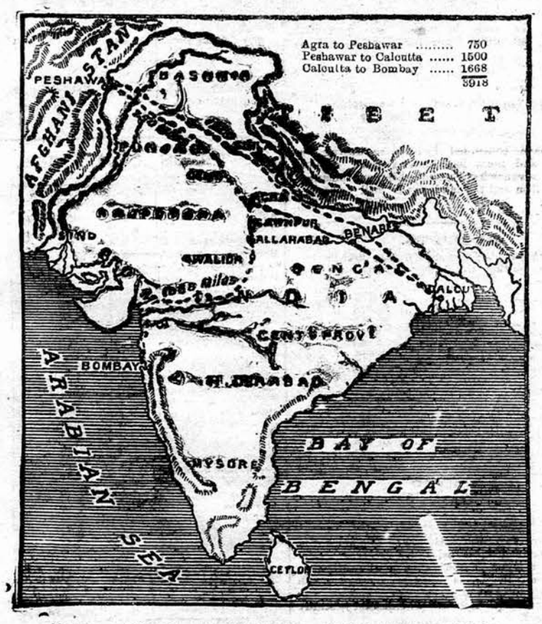
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.



"NO TYRE TROUBLES ALL THE WAY"
Another record for DUNLOPS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

"A MORNING NIP."

BUCHANAN'S
"Black & White"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Sold Everywhere.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
REMINGTON
Is the History of the Writing Machine.

MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR — MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR

NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.
IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.
75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCHES.
GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL.
An Exceptionally Inexpensive Faithful Recorder of Time.

18CT. GOLD CASES.
Plain or Engine Turned.

Crystal face	...	... Rs. 200/-
½ Hunting	...	... „ 225/-
Hunting ...	...	... „ 235/-

ADJUSTED, TIMED and WARRANTED.

Crystal Face Case.

STERLING SILVER CASES.

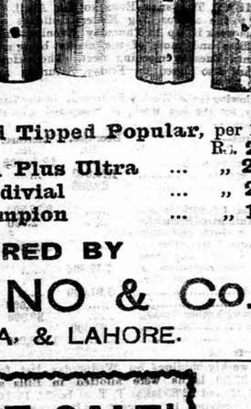
Crystal face	...	... Rs. 40/-
½ Hunting...	...	... „ 45/-
Hunting ...	...	... „ 45/-

A COMPACT GENTLEMANLY WATCH.

½ Hunting Case.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance, all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facets; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

SOLID NICKEL CASES.
White Wear Throughout.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25/-

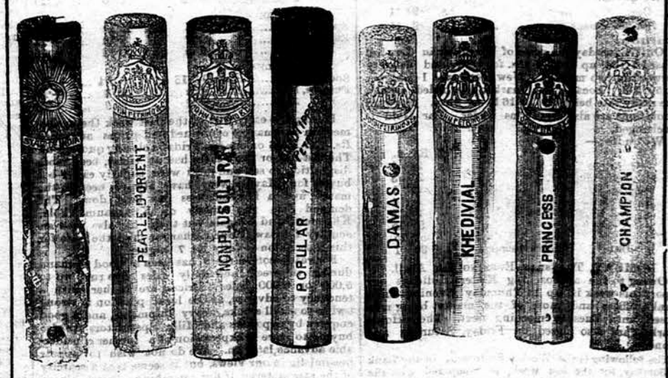

Hunting Case.

OUR STRONG RECOMMENDATION of the "Campaign" Lever Watches is based on 35 years' experience of their accuracy in timekeeping under all climatic conditions throughout the length and breadth of India.

You might pay a thousand Rupees for a watch and not excel the accuracy of timekeeping of our "Campaign" Watches.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess „ „	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... „	2-8
Pearled Orient „ „	3-4	Khedivial ... „	2-0
Damas „ „	2-4	Champion ... „	1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & LAHORE.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc, everywhere.

BEAUTY'S FAVOURITE

KESHRANJAN
Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools the worried brain. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.
Price Re. 1 per bottle Re. 1-5 post free.
WHEN BUYING
See very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.
All pretty women now use KESHRANJAN and refuse substitutes.
Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Re. 1-5.

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour or bitter tastes, headache and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye diseases. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KARPURARISHTA—is a great specific for Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Tympanitis and distention of the abdomen. It does not produce headache, giddiness, prostration of strength and stupor. Price per phial As. 8; Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.
Agents: Telegrams—Keshranjan Calcutta.
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Pydhoni Abdool Rehman Street.
Bombay.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE.
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (NR. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DEROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS
DEROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD

NOW READY] [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 7, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 8, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 3/8	1/8	
do. Rentes	97 3/4	un	chgd
3% do. Sterling Loan ...	99	3/8	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 7/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/16	
do. in New York ...	50 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills	1 1/2		1/16
do. 3 months' sight. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d.
*Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.
Rs. 12,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 16,80,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 9,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 37,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent, above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 29-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta & Bombay, 15·91.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 6,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 5,50,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 22,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) Received 11 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta & Bombay 15·94.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale..... Rs. 64,90,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 60,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras...Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Quiet.
Total Sales	7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	3,000
Mid-Americans	5·27+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·15	5·15	5·13	5·21	5·18
—02	—03	—03	—03	—03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·12	5·10	5·09	5·08	
	—04			

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 21,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 14,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 17,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·10—unchgd.

Futures—Month of May 9·85 unchgd. } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.
Do. do. July 9·78—01

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—9 3/4—unchgd.
Futures—Month of May ... 9·73—02
Do. do. July ... 9·90—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. C. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—
Sellers— ... ... d. 4 1/6
Months—April-May.

WHEAT.
White Choice Karachi, C. I. F. 42 1-2—May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—42—April-May—Sellers—Firmer.
Rosario Santa Fe.-62lbs.—42 1-2—May-June—Sellers—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.
Victorian—43 1-4—April-May.—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.
Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 43 3-4—April-May.—H. A & D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 41—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Town of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—40 1-2—April-May—Dunkirk—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 3-8 unchgd

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3 1-2d.—Sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [8TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees.	600	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	700	Abass	
2 Bundles Rupees	3,000	Linga	
6 Boxes Gold Bullions	3,68,640	London	National Bank
2 Bundles Rupees	2,200	Abass	G. Allwall
2 Boxes Sovs.....	1,50,000	Aden	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,52,552	Melbourne	
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	24	29,688
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	47	59,904

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.

Money :—
The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 16 lacs up.

Exchange :—
The Market opened to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T.T. and for Bank demand, but 1s. 3 15-16 on demand was occasionally available, but the enquiry has been limited. All banks would buy credits at 1s. 4 1-16 3 months' sight but little has been done. Far Eastern rates are quiet. The banks are closed until Tuesday for the Easter Holidays.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171 3-4

Government Paper :—
At opening to-day the ready and Settlement rates were quoted at 93 3-4 at which the market remained steady for the greater part of the day. There has, however, been very little doing and at the close quotations are 1-16 lower. Calcutta rates are to-day advised as 93 11-16 for ready and a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·11
1st Settlement	"	93·11

Bullion :—
On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London closed 1-16d. up at 23 7-16d. for ready and delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 7-8. Locally the market has ruled steady, the ready rate being 59 15-16d. ex duty. Forward quotations are also steady as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	1	0

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING 8th April.
Owing to the approaching Easter Holidays our report this week is up to Thursday Evening only, Banks, offices and most of the market being now closed until Tuesday morning next. The Home Markets are also closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Decrease. Rs.	Increase. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	22,76,000
Other Deposits ...	1,70,000	.....
Sundries ...	62,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	9,38,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	2,38,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	7,19,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	1,91,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	18,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	39,000
Sundries ...	65,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	17,85,000

Council Bills :—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 37·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 29-32 and 22·80 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3d. 15-16, tenderers receiving 11 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of 5 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3d. 15-16. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 64·90 lakhs and the amount to be offered next week is increased to 80 lakhs.

The mail of the 26th March brings £100,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £60,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,40,000
Bombay	"	15,20,000
Madras	"	5,80,000
Total ...	Rs.	34,30,000

The mail of the 2nd April brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	5,80,000
Bombay	"	18,40,000
Madras	"	13,60,000
Total...	Rs.	37,80,000

The mail of the 9th April brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	12,00,000
Bombay	"	18,30,000
Madras	"	13,50,000
Total...	Rs.	42,30,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	2,043	299,512	154,498
Central India	3,899	94,080	42,307
Barsee and Nuggur ...	3,135	85,601	99,725
Berars	3,642	328,454	285,440
Central Provinces ...	1,743	145,247	224,865
Total Comras...	14,462	948,894	817,835
Dhollera	4,778	105,616	68,040
Broach...	15,555	114,946	108,940
Scompta and Dharwar	4,009	53,228	52,508
Westerns	701	6,675	4,177
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,539	255,346	306,356
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,226	34,098	21,365
Sind	703	19,353	38,351
Persian	206	1,111	1,601
American	.....	6,111	31,644
Egyptian	.....	3,272	3,729
Other Sorts	115	519	383
Totals ...	44,761	1,551,122	1,452,226

We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs.	6	3	6 R.T.
White Peesi, 85 per cent. Apl.-May ...	"	6	3	6 "
Soft Red ready	"	6	3	6 per cdy.
Hard Red "	"	6	3	6 "

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week...	44,761	30,716	+13,955
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th April... ...	1,551,132	1,452,226	+98,906
Shipments for the week			
Europe	31,396	11,866	+19,530
China			
Japan	82,142	1,089	+81,053
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	113,538	12,955	+100,583
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th April...	431,961	3,86,840	+45,141
Europe	27,686	12,553	+15,115
China	439,333	223,106	+216,227
Japan	13,736	21,069	— 7,333
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	912,718	643,568	+269,150
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	5,899	5,407	+ 492
China			
Japan	3,834	1,326	+ 2,508
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 20th Mar. 1909.—9,129 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—8,250 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1908 to 7th April, 1909	1,551,122
	1,951,122
Shipments from 1st October, 1908 to 7th April, 1909	912,718
	1,038,414
Afloat	9,733
	1,028,681
*Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	579,379
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 8th April 09..	449,302

* Revised and adjusted for six months from 1st Oct. 1908 to 31st March 1909.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
A fortnight ago we anticipated livelier markets at Home, and our anticipation has been realized. The upward movement in America during the fortnight has been over half a cent per pound, and in Liverpool over 1-4d., most of the later advance having occurred during this week. The chief cause of the rise is the continued unfavourable weather in America, owing to the prevailing drought in Texas, though improved trade conditions have also played a part. In Manchester firm markets have given place to strong ones, and the general feeling seems to be that top prices have not been reached, though we shall probably see fluctuations on "longs" unloading and taking profits. At the close the markets are steady.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Spot	4·99	5·27	... +·28
Futures, Apl.-May ...	4·93	5·15	... +·22
Do. June-July ...	4·99	5·18	... +·19
NEW YORK—			
Spot... ...	9·95	10·10	... +·15
Futures, May... ...	9·57	9·80	... +·23
Do. July	9·50	9·78	... +·28
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot... ...	9 7/16	9 3/4	... +5/16
Futures, May... ...	9·55	9·72	... +·16
Do. July	9·62	9·90	... +·28

During the early part of the past week the excitement in our market continued and prices advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 on our last Friday's closing quotations. The last day or two there has, at times, been more disposition to sell and rates were slightly easier but buyers for May delivery have always been in the market and a fair business has been done. The demand has run chiefly on Khangaum-Akola, Khandeish and Bengals, but there has also been an enquiry for Saw Ginned Dharwar and the rate for this description is fully Rs. 7 higher.

For ready cotton there has been a good demand during the week and daily sales have run up to 5,000 or 6,000 bales. Prices are higher with a tendency to advance, as the local position is strong owing to small stocks, heavy shipments, and a good enquiry by exporters and Mills. Speculators are also buying to store in expectation of a further considerable advance later on. We do not wish to appear pessimistic in our views, but it seems that a scarcity of the raw material, if not something approaching a famine in cotton, is looming in the distant future.

LATER.

This afternoon the market has been strong and excited and prices have advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 for May delivery contracts, with practically no sellers at the close. In ready cotton a large business has been done and sales reached fully 10,000 bales, both experters and mills being free buyers. The following are closing quotations :—

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	255/6	May.
Fine M. G. Wurdha Hinganghat...	239	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	235	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	231	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	230	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	230	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	223	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	223	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	229	"
Good Westerns H. G. ...	230/1	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	246	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach ...	249	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	219	Jan. "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	206	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	206	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	210	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	214	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	192	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 6,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·12	5·13	5·16	5·19
—03	—02	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·14	5·10	5·08	5·07	5·06
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02

FREIGHTS.

The past week has been a quiet one in this market. About 4,200 tons was done for Hull at 10s. 9d. and 11s. and about 2,000 tons wheat, April shipment, at 12s. The Anchor Line booked a few hundred tons Liverpool Marseilles at 11s. For Genoa business has been done at 13s. April, seeds, and at 12s. 6d. May, seeds.

Rates are as under :—

	April, Seeds.	Cotton.	May, Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	12s. 6d. ...	13s.	12s.	13s.
Dunkirk ...	12s. 6d. ...	13s.	12s. 6d.	13s.
Havre ...	14s. ...	15s.	14s.	15s.
Hamburg ...	13s. 6d. ...	14s.	13s.	14s.
Hull	...	12s.	12s.	13s.
Liverpool, Marseilles }	12s. ...	13s.	12s.	13s.
Genoa ...	13s. 6d. ...	14s.	13s.	14s.

The only fixture reported is the s.s. "Clodmoor" Calcutta to Bombay and Karachi, coal, May, at about Rs. 5.
The market closes quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Under the influence of improved price at Home and a good demand locally, the market has ruling firm to strong during the past week and prices have advanced fully 4 annas per cwt. The market closes firm at the following rates :—

Ready	Rs.	7	12 6 R.T.
April-May	"	8	3 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
This Market has also seen an improvement during the week, both as to the volume of business passing and as to rates. Ready stuff is 2 to 3 annas higher on the week, while Brown Delhi April-May has advanced 4 annas. We quote at the close :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6	13 0 R.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	"	7	11 0 R.T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	"	7	13 0 R.T.

Gingellyseed :—
There has been very little doing in this market. Stocks are small and prices are steady as under :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	53	8 0
Black Kutni	"	37	8 0

Poppyseed :—
In sympathy with the rise in other seeds and also owing to an improved enquiry rates have advanced 4 annas per cwt. and we quote at the close in a firm market :—

April-May	Rs.	10	0 0 R.T.

Castorseed :—
The market has been steadier during the week and we quote as under with business passing :—

Ready	Rs.	29	12 0
Apl.-May	"	5	15 0 R.T.

Cottonseed :—
Early in the week the market was quiet with little doing, but prices improved later on and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	22	8 0

Groundnuts—
The market has ruled steady and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	37	8 0

WHEAT—
Prices have continued to improve during the past week and there has been a good demand though the advance has checked shipment business. Dealers are firm and the tendency is still towards a further rise.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 6 days ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Wheat	97,272 cwts.
Linseed	20,812 "
Rapeseed	45,159 "
Gingellyseed	4,187 "
Poppyseed...	8,396 "
Groundnuts	6,379 "
Castorseed...	38,578 "
Rice	287,696 "
Myrabollams	34,351 "
Cottonseed	52,328 "
Mowrseed...	158 "
Gram	27,385 "
Joowar	16,288 "
Maize	31 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet and unchanged, but prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market still continues dull and there has been no change worth noticing during the week.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is steady and unchanged.

TURKEY RED TRINTS :—The market continues dull and there is no change to report.

DHOOTIES :—The market is firm and the tendency is against buyers. A good business is reported to have been done. For grey dhoyties there is a good enquiry but at very poor prices.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has been steadier during the week and this has helped the local market greatly. Dealers have raised their setting rates about 7s. 6d. per ton and if the Home market stiffen further prices will be run up here as stocks are gradually decreasing.

COAL.

The market keeps steady. No sales of any importance passed during the week, except some retail lots of ready Powell's Duffryn at Rs. 16 1-2 to Rs. 16 3-4 and ready Desharghur at Rs. 13 1-4 per ton :—

	Rs.	a.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	16	8
Davison's West Hartley	14	8
Dutton Welsh Hartley	14	0
Watson's Hartley	14	0
Desharghur (Bengal)	13	4
Seebpore (Bengal)	12	4
Heilger's Standard	12	0
Dundee (African)	15	0
Jardines' Navigation	12	0
Bird's Desharghur	12	12

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	9	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	2	3	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	1	14	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	2	8	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	1	10	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	2	0	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	2	10	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	2	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

THE market is quiet and transactions limited during this week, and hence fluctuations were small. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,465; Bank of India's at Rs. 74 1/2 and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 55 to Rs. 55 1/2. In Press Companies Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 123 3/4. New Berars at Rs. 480. Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 670. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation new shares have been put through at Rs. 435. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ld. Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 150 to Rs. 150 1-2 and ordinary shares at Rs. 114. Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 375. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 347 1-2 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 267 1-2. The Central India Mining Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 330 C.D. Empire of India Life Assurance Company shares have advanced to Rs. 160. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have gradually improved to Rs. 547 1-2. A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares is reported to have been placed at Rs. 15. The Tata Iron and Steel Company Ld. lots (10 ordinary shares and one deferred share making one lot) are quiet at Rs. 15 discount per share. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad Advance are quiet at Rs. 390, Centuries are in demand at Rs. 270 C.D. Central Indias have dropped to Rs. 1,545. Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,090. Coorla Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 655 C. D. Currimbhais have improved to Rs. 1,120. Davids have declined to Rs. 442 1/2. Emperor Edward have been put through at Rs. 675 C. D. Fazulbhai Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 240. Finlay Mill shares are steady at Rs. 242 1/2 Framji Petits have changed hands at Rs. 1,640 X.D. Indian Manufacturing Co.'s shares have dropped to Rs. 500, Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 765. Manekji Petits have remained steady at and about Rs. 3,180 for May settlement. Morarji Gokaldas are weak, at Rs. 2,860. New Great Eastern shares are unchanged at Rs. 207 1/2. Sun Mill shares at Rs. 215. New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 720 X.D. Phoenix Mill shares are weak at Rs. 100 C. D. Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 950. Standards have improved to Rs. 1,240. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,270. In Railway companies Tapti-Valley have improved to Rs. 425 X. D. Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 595, and Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 121. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

There is not much doing in the exchange market and 8 1-2 per cent. Government Paper rules at 92-11.

The share market is steady. An enquiry for Bengal Coal shares was started on Monday last, and as there are very few on sale, the price has advanced from Rs. 725 to Rs. 800 to-day, and no sellers at the price on sight. The market will remain closed till the 14th for the Easter holidays.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	744
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£23½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.,..	£25	£25	£1-15s.	2nd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	4S p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	80	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	750
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Brent's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	200
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	123½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	350	.....	262½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	670
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld....	100	20	½ c-o	13½
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Balham Pille	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	300		435
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	114
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	36
Bombay Flour Mill..	500	500	40	375
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	347½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	332½
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c. 12	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing.	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	547½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
	B. 10	10	Nil.	14 3-4
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	£ 15	...	...	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	62
	P. 150	40	2dis	6½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 295
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 32½
Treacher and Co.....	500	503	yr. 40	635

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

KARACHI.

In laying the Budget estimates of the Karachi Municipality for 1909-1910 before the Board, Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont, the President, made some interesting references. He referred to the satisfactory financial position of the Municipality, the Reserve Fund having a balance of 5½ lakhs, and 6 lakhs being expected from the Port Trust for the Municipal land purchased for the new import yard, whereas the net loan liabilities of the Municipality only amounted to a little over 12 lakhs. He expressed a sense of disappointment at the small saving effected in the conservancy department by the drainage extension works costing Rs 7,53,000, the theoretical saving only amounting to Rs. 21,280 of which nearly half had been re-utilised for improving the conservancy in undrained areas, leaving a net saving of about Rs. 12,000. Regarding the projected activities of the coming year, mention was made of the proposal to offer a premium of £500 (Rs. 7,500) for the best design of a new municipal office to cost about Rs. 2 1/2lakhs, of the intended purchase from England in order to grapple with the dust nuisance —so badly felt in Karachi—of watering carts of the latest pattern and of large capacity, having a water spread of 21 feet as against 7 feet of the carts in present use; of experiments with a certain pattern of petrol lamp for street lighting; and of the proposal to apply for a loan of Rs. 3,10,000 for improvement of the water works. In this last connection he referred to the necessity of a more drastic enforcement of the provisions of the Municipal Act to compel connections with the drainage system, as during the course of 15 years of 3,000 houses in the original drainage area only 2,390 had been connected.

As regards the loan for improving the water works mentioned above, Mr. J. Forrest Brunton, the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Municipality, in February last, made a detailed report on the subject embodying the following recommendations which are now proposed to be carried out simultaneously:—Construction of an additional conduit from Dumlotte to Malir, costing Rs. 1,79,849; construction of a new reservoir, Rs. 2,82,179; additional distributing mains, Rs. 3,57,229; total Rs. 8,19,252.

As regards the necessity for a new conduit the reports states, "the pumping capacity at Dumlotte may be taken at some 5,000 gallons per minute, equal to 65 lakhs gallons per day of, say, 20 hours. But the present conduit between Dumlotte and Malir cannot carry more than 35 lakhs gallons in 20 hours, so that the pumps cannot be worked to their full capacity until a new conduit is provided." The new conduit is to be 3 feet wide and 2 feet 6 inch deep.

Regarding the proposed reservoir, the report states: "Originally there was only one distributing reservoir, the Temple Reservoir. In 1896 a second reservoir was opened, the Currie Reservoir. The gross capacity of both reservoirs is 5,161,000 gallons. It is not however possible completely to empty the reservoirs so that their aggregate practical capacity may be taken as not more than 4,500,000 gallons. As the present daily consumption is some 3,800,000 gallons the reservoirs hold about 30 hours' supply only. That is to say, if, through any cause the supply from Malir were stopped, Karachi would be without water in 30 hours, if during this period the supply was at the ordinary rate of consumption. In my opinion, this is a serious position and I consider that, in view of the increased demand, there should be a larger storage capacity and that for this purpose another distributing reservoir should be constructed. I recommend the construction of a reservoir 300 feet by 300 feet by 10 feet 9 inches depth of water, capacity about 5 million gallons. This reservoir to be built with a wall down the centre so as to divide it into two sections. These two sections to be connected by a 24 inch pipe and sluice valve, which under ordinary conditions would be open, but which could be closed as occasion required to enable each section to be cleaned separately."

The third item is the provision of additional mains. At present Karachi is supplied by 3 mains, one 21 inch., one 12 inch and one 9 inch in diameter. These mains are reduced in diameter as they extend, and are linked together by more than one cross main, so that each assists the other. The proposal is to lay an additional main 24 inches in diameter, reducing to 21 inches 18 inches 15 inches and 12 inches and connected with 4 cross mains, two of 12 inch and two of 9 inch diameter, with two 6 inch mains taking off from one of the 9 inch cross mains in order to serve the Old Town.

For the purpose of carrying out the above works the Managing Committee of the Municipality have recommended that the sanction of Government be applied for to the raising of a loan of Rs. 8,10,000 repayable in thirty years by three equal instalments of Rs. 2,70,000 each at intervals of 10 years, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent.

TRICHINOPOLY.

THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Trichinopoly, 27th March.—A meeting of the Agricultural Association for the Trichinopoly District was held this morning, at the Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, Mr. M. Young, I.C.S., Collector, presiding. This meeting coming soon after the meeting of the District Board, the Tahsildars and Divisional Officers of the District who attended the meeting of the Board, remained for this as well. The Association was started in November, 1905, when Mr. E. L. Thoronton, I.C.S., the present District Judge of Trichinopoly was the Collector of the District, but as its working was not followed by any practical results, it was considered necessary to reconstitute it, for which purpose this meeting was called.

THE NEW SCHEME.

Mr. H. C. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle, who had his headquarters at Trichinopoly, attended the meeting, at which he made certain proposals for the reconstitution of the Association and the programme of work it was to pursue. He said that an Agricultural Association should be the connecting link between the Agricultural Department and the ordinary cultivator. The Government had gone to the expense of starting an Agricultural Department; experts had been appointed for the different branches of agriculture; and, as far as possible, assistants to the experts had been appointed. An Agricultural College had been built at Coimbatore for training men in different branches of agriculture. Agricultural stations, where experiments were conducted with a view to improving local agriculture, had been started in many Districts. It would thus be seen that the work was ordinarily beyond the scope of private individuals but there was no reason why private individually should not benefit by the results of the experiments which had been conducted by the Agricultural Department in its Agricultural Stations; and it should be to the Agricultural Associations that the Agricultural Department should look to have these experiments adopted throughout the country. But, at present, the Department had to look in vain for efficient help from the Agricultural Associations. He would, therefore, make certain proposals for altering the constitution of this Association. There should be two classes of members:—(1) Agricultural members; and (2) corresponding members. The agricultural members should, for the present, be limited to twelve in number. They should be substantially educated men who were also cultivators. They should be picked men throughout the District and should possess their own lands and to farm them well. These members should not pay any subscription, but they should give their time and experience in carrying out demonstrations recommended by the Agricultural Department, which were likely to be useful to themselves and their neighbours. It was most essential that each of the members should be personally known to the officers of the Agricultural Department, from whom they would receive advice and instruction. And as the Department was still small, it was necessary at present to limit this class of membership. These members should be selected by the Collector, and his Divisional Officers and Tahsildars, and the selection should be generally approved after an officer of the Agricultural Department had visited the villages and had satisfied himself that they were good farmers. As for the other class of members, to be known at the corresponding members, there were many men who had either made agriculture a hobby, apart from their profession, or who were immediately interested in it. Many such were, at present, members of the Association. Such men might like to have an opportunity of reading agricultural literature and also have an opportunity of gaining some knowledge of the work that was being carried on by the agricultural members. In this class would be included all present members of the District and Taluq Associations; and new members should be admitted according to Rule IV of the existing constitution. Such members would pay an annual subscription of Rs. 2 per annum. And would receive, either directly or in circulation, pamphlets issued by the Central Agricultural Committee, leaflets of the Agricultural Departments, as well as Bulletins and Reports of interest.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 29th March.—As promised on Saturday, Captain Laurence, the aeronaut made another attempt this evening to ascend. Such as held tickets on Saturday were admitted into the enclosure free and only a few extra admissions were obtained, though there was a huge crowd outside waiting to witness the ascent. The wind, from a balloonist's point of view, was again troublesome and a few mishaps occurred, on one occasion the gas taking fire. But after all these difficulties were overcome Captain Laurence announced that he was ready to make the ascent, and at about 5-45 p.m. he took his seat in the trapeze of the parachute and the balloon was let go, the crowd cheering and the Band striking up a lively tune. The balloon rose straight upward for about 50 feet and then began to drift towards the north-west, rising slowly at the same time. When the balloon had reached an altitude of about 300 feet and was over the vicinity of the Bowring Institute something happened, for it was seen suddenly to shrink in size and to sink downwards. As was afterwards ascertained, a rent occurred in the top of the balloon. When about 150 feet from the ground Captain Lawrence detached himself with his parachute which fortunately partially opened and the aeronaut alighted on "terra firma" not far distant from the Bowring Institute without coming to any harm. A motor car was sent in the direction the balloon was floating and in a quarter-of-an-hour Captain Laurence was back in the Stafford House enclosure. The balloon on being relieved of the aeronaut's weight rose a couple of hundred feet drifting in the direction of the Cubbon Park, when it turned turtle and the gas escaping the balloon came to earth near the Residency. The sightseers were of course disappointed and were inclined to grumble at the poorness of the display.

THE CONVENT ROAD MURDER CASE.

The enquiry into the charge of murder against Ramana, in connection with the Convent Road murder, has continued to-day before Mr. T. B. Copeland. Mrs. Byrne, who had come down from Wellington, was examined as a Court witness and deposed that on the night of the 15th February the murdered woman, her ayah, was present in her dining room at 8-30 p. m. attending to her child. About nine o'clock she missed the ayah and called out for her, but almost at the same instant the chokra rushed in screaming and informed her that the ayah had been murdered near the gate. She did not know the accused and had never seen him or any man in the deceased woman's company. She understood that the ayah was a married woman but had never heard her speak about her husband.

This completed the evidence, when Counsel on both sides addressed the Court and Assessors. His Honour then summed up and the Assessors were unanimously of opinion that the accused was guilty of murder. Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

Bangalore, 1st April.—A visitor to the Lal Bagh yesterday evening, against all the rules, took his dogs into the Menagerie and they began barking at the panthers. One of the dogs went too near the cage and the panther clawed the poor little beast and killed it. It seems necessary that the rule prohibiting the bringing in of dogs to the Gardens should be more strictly enforced.

"Pathan Bawan," Mr. Madhava Rao's residence, was "en fete" yesterday evening, when the retiring Dewan of Mysore was "At Home" to a large gathering of guests to bid farewell to Mr. E. Macdonochie, I.C.S., the retiring Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mrs. Stuart Fraser, Mr. Fraser, Mr. T. Anand Rao, the new Dewan, and practically the whole of Bangalore Society, Indian and European, were present. Various of amusements were provided and the Band of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers delighted the large assemblage with a particularly well performed programme of music. Refreshments on a liberal scale were also provided and a very pleasant time was spent. Later in the evening Mr. Macdonochie went round and bade his numerous friends good-bye, and the entertainment concluded about 7 p.m.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 1st April.—Owing to the outbreak of plague in and around Coimbatore, the local Agricultural Association has resolved to abandon the holding of a Cattle Show at Tirupur during June, 1909.

Mr. H. D. Robertson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, returned from Tinnevelly on the 30th March, where he had been to select candidates for the Sub-Inspectors Training Class at Vellore. He is now at Coimbatore selecting candidates from the South Canara and Coimbatore Districts. He goes to the Hills to-morrow and stays there for about two months.

Mr. E. Vilbert, I. C. S., the Collector, conducts the jamabundi of Satiamangalam and Kollegal Taluqs. It began on the 16th March and the Collector is not expected to return to Headquarters till the end of this week. The jamabundi for other taluqs will be conducted as follows:—Mr. Reilly, I. C. S., Head Assistant Collector, Pollachi and Udumalpet; Mr. Austin, I. C. S., Karur; Mr. W. S. Marshall, Coimbatore, Mr. M. Ravivarma Raja, M. A., B. L., Palladam and Bhavani, and Mr. Sambasiva Iyer, Dharapuram and Erode.

There has been a considerable falling off in the plague mortality in the town during the last fortnight. Between the 16th and the 31st March there were ten attacks and six deaths, thus bringing the total attacks and deaths since the outbreak to 72 and 51, respectively. As the outlook has been hopeful, people are returning to the town. The Coimbatore College and its branch school re-open to-day, and the London Mission High School on the 5th. The rumour that the Training School for Mistresses has been transferred to Madura was without any foundation; in fact the school was closed owing to the outbreak, and in lieu of its summer recess, and it re-opens at Coimbatore on the 14th instant. The public are much indebted to the Collector, Mr. Lionel Vibert, I.C.S., to Captain Tucker, I.M.S., the District Medical Officer, and to Mr. F. Armitage, the Superintendent of Police and his staff, for the great sympathy and tact with which they helped the people at a time of excitement. Many of the streets were empty, and Police patrols to guard the houses from burglars were numerous and well conducted. It is hoped that the improvement in the health of the town will be kept up, and that the plague will soon leave us for good.

During the past year the Marylebone Borough Council have saved £1,098 by doing away with rate collectors. Formerly there were eight men employed in this capacity, and though they were expensive, only about 25 per cent. of the rates was collected by them. Now, the authorities have opened the town hall for the receipt of money due. All persons liable to pay rates receive their demand notes on the same day, and final notices and summonses are issued at the same time. Thus all are treated alike. It is found that under the new system money is more quickly recovered, overdrafts at the bank are fewer, and the number of defaulters is very small.

For the last five years the authorities at Copenhagen have permitted all letters posted during December to bear an extra stamp, value about one farthing. The income of this so-called Christmas stamp was intended by the originator of the idea—a clerk at the General Post Office—to found a hospital for consumptive children. Last year saw the amount brought to the sum required for the building, and the foundation-stone is to be laid. It is expected that the future sale of this stamp will be sufficient as the population and business increases not only to defray the current expenses attending the upkeep of the hospital, but also to enable the committee to build more hospitals, which are so sadly wanted.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey an i sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

PAINTING THE LILY (ELSIE?)

The stream runs to the river that doesn't want it—and "The Merry Widow" is about to appear in Paris! Far be it from my intention, to imply that Parisians take no interest in the Merry Widow's visit, but does it not rather suggests carrying coals to Newcastle—"Gay Parisiennes" to the Gay City, and "Merry Widows" to the Moulin Rouge?—or to "Merrie Islington" when Islington "was" merry? Does not France's compliment to us hint at that hopeless decorative process of gilding refind gold and painting the Lily—Elsie? Well, hardly the last, for Miss Lily Elsie, tied to the English version at Daly's, will not be in the French at the Theatre du Gymnase, M. Franck, the manager thereof, having engaged the clever young Scotch soprano, Miss Constance Drever, for the leading part; otherwise the cast is an entirely native one. I believe this engagement constitutes something resembling a record. At any rate, it promises to constitute a success, for Miss Drever speaks French as easily and as correctly as she speaks Scotch, and she has frequently played and sung the part in English, both in London, when she represented Miss Elsie, and in the provinces when she represented herself—"and," of course, the merry widow.

THE FRENCH VERSION.

The French version of "The Merry Widow," although it is to bear the English title, is in no sense an adaptation of the version at Daly's, but a direct "arrangement" of the German original, "Die Lustige Witwe." Abandoned jokists have been heard to say that if only M. Franck could get hold of a certain English comedian for a certain part in "The Merry Widow" he would be sure to Coyne money. But that is not my fault; nor can the joke be said to possess any very appropriate bearing upon circumstances, seeing that Miss Constance Drever's appearance at the head of the cast promises to a sufficient draw in itself. Readers scarcely need reminding that Miss Drever made her professional "debut" in the chief soprano part—the heroine, in fact—of "A Princess of Kensington," at the Savoy; that she has shed light all over England, Scotland, and Ireland as the bright particular star of the musical play, "Amasis"; and that she recently appeared with considerable success at the Waldorf in the name-part of B. C. Stephenson's and Alfred Cellier's ever young and ever-green opera, "Dorothy."

ANOTHER FRENCH COMPLIMENT.

Another English record in connection with the French stage! So the "entente cordiale" was not a nine day's wonder after all, and France has quite forgotten her "revenge for Waterloo"—as the late Jenny Hill would have said. At the Theatre Cluny, the great dramatic powers of Paris have positively permitted the production of a wild French farce written partly by M. Andre de Lorde and partly by an Englishman—and an English dramatic critic at that! The lucky Briton whose name thus becomes associated with an even-memorable event of Londo-Parisian history is Mr. John N. Raphael, the Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Express" and the "Evening Standard," and the bold knight, "Percival," whose "Gossip from the Gay City" is so bright a feature of one's Sunday "Referee." "Cochon d'Enfant," as the new Cluny piece is called is a great draw with a great drawback. It is so very very French that it would be absolutely impossible to adapt it for the English stage—at least, it would be impossible to get our Censor to adapt himself to the circumstances of its reproduction on our British boards, which is pretty much the same thing in effect.

"JOHN ENNAR."

It was in this nomenclatural disguise that "John N. R." (John N. Raphael) began the long fight in the journalistic arena which has ended in so happy a victory to him; and although he has scored the goal at which he kicked, amid many a kick directed at his own person, I am sure that when he turns his piercing eyes back upon the past, there must be some light of affection in them for the old days in Fleet Street; M. Andre de Lorde's collaborator in "Cochon d'Enfant" was a true Bohemian then—and once a Bohemian always a Bohemian. I take leave to say, and would defy even his word to the contrary, that he enjoyed his shillings and his humble rooms in what at that time was an exceedingly shabby part of London, quite as much as he now enjoys his guineas and his luxurious flat in the Rue Rossini. And, further, I think I may safely believe, with reference to one of his earliest efforts in the direction of verse, that its publication in the dear dead "Butterfly" (Edited by L. Raven-Hill and Arnold Golsworthy) gave him greater pleasure than he now gets from the publication of a financially profitable article in a great daily newspaper.

A STANLEY WEYMAN PLAY.

It is comforting to read in Mr. Oscar Asche's prospectus that "thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes follow one another in quick succession" in the play, "Count Hannibal," which he and Mr. Norreys Connell have adapted from Mr. Stanley J. Weyman's popular novel; and every properly-regulated playgoer cannot but feel delighted with the information that Mr. Asche will be the hero, Count Hannibal de Tavannes, and the beautiful Miss Lily Brayton the Huguenot heroine, Clothilde. But there are two items of news in Mr. Asche's communication that are likely to make some of us sad. As Londoners and as earnest admirers of the work and of the personalities of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Asche, we are sorry that our friends are producing "Count Hannibal" at the Prince's Bristol, and not at the Adelphi, Strand; and as human beings, with all the vanities and weaknesses of the breed, it pains us considerably to read that "'old' playgoers will remember the long run of 'Under the Red Robe' at the Haymarket Theatre" I always thought one had to remember Phelps at Sadlers Wells, or at the least Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle" at the Adelphi, before one could justly be alluded to as an old playgoer.

A COMPARISON.

I was myself present at the first night of the former Stanley Weyman play, "Under the Red Robe," but I was not then an infant under a white robe, nor am I now an old playgoer under a white head of hair! If we who saw this fine romance at the Haymarket are old, in Heaven's name what are the people we meet at "first-nights" who say to us loftily, "Ah, my friend, 'you' never saw Macready in the part! 'There' was a performance for you! I well remember the night"—and so forth. Compared with "Under the Red Robe" playgoers, these people, my dear Mr. Asche, must be "under the green grass" playgoers! I was talking of the first night of "Under the Red Robe" only the other evening, recalling it scene for scene and part for part, and yet I am considered quite an expert at "Pop-in-taw" Old playgoers, forsooth! Personally, I shall not regard myself as an old playgoer until, in about forty years' time, in the interval of a revival of "Taming of the Shrew," I can say to the contemporaries of my grandchildren, "Ah, my dear friends, 'you' never saw Oscar Asche's Petruchio! 'There' was a performance for you!"

ILLUSTRATOR, NOVELIST, PLAYWRIGHT, ETC.

Having made herself known in the studio world as a poster artist of considerable originality, Mrs. Dearmer turned her attention next to the work of the book-illustrator, and was the first to adorn children's books with pictures done in the French poster manner—a style of painting which, I believe, is professionally known as "flat colour." Among the books thus illustrated by Mrs. Dearmer were Mr. Laurence Houseman's "Roundabout Rhymes" and "The Seven Young Goslings"—to say nothing (which would be strongely unfair) of the artist's own books for children—"The Book of Penny Toys" and "The Noah's Ark Geography." From this work Mrs. Dearmer passed into the field of the novelist, her book about children, "The Noisy Years," being the stepping-stone. Of the three novels that followed, the most notable (the writers first real success) was "The Difficult Way," and it is of this that "Nan Pilgrim" is a dramatised version.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Electric Printing Works
ARE NOW
Replete with an Extensive Stock
OF
PLANT & MATERIAL
AND THE
Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
A SPECIALITY.
Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Account Book, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books., etc.
Expedition and Accuracy Guaranteed.

JOB PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.
Memorials, Petitions, Illuminated Addresses, etc.

All business Communications should be Addressed to
The General Manager and Secretary,
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,
2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Weekly Budget.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
CONTAINS THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF NEWS AND TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED DURING THE WEEK.
SUBSCRIPTION:
YEARLY, Rs. 12; HALF-YEARLY, Rs. 7; QUARTERLY, Rs. 4—POST FREE.
The Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Exchange Tables.
"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices.
Price, Rs. 2.
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED, 2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

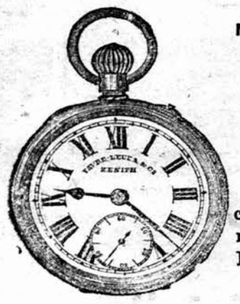
The Overland Summary.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
For despatch by the English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, etc., carefully arranged.
English Subscription—£ 1-1-0 per year, Post Free.
The Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CC-0. Mumukshu Bhawan Varanasi Collection. Digitized by eGangotri
With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. **100** to **250**
Sterling Silver. „ **35** to **60**
Nickel..... „ **25** to **30**

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

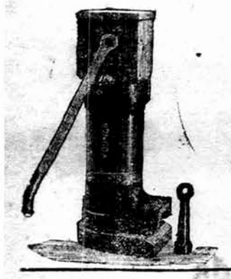
ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.



YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF.

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Fulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 724

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poverty, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatever form or in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatics, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, sore throats, or Delhi sore, &c. It invigorates the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. See that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the word "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters as a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

JOHNSON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and speedy cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., as well as